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POLITIKA ON PRAGUE MEETING OF CC SECRETARIES

Speculation About Purpose

AU131050 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jul 84 p 2

[Permanent correspondent E. Djukic report]

[Text] Prague, 11 Jul -- A meeting of the secretaries of the Central Committees of the communist and workers parties of the socialist countries who are in charge of international and ideological problems in party leaderships began in Prague today. The meeting was opened by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

This gathering of party ideologists has not been announced in the Czechoslovak press, but informed circles indicated some 10 days ago that it would be held.

For the time being there is no information from official sources of what is the subject of the talks. It has also not been reported whose representatives are present at the Prague meeting. According to unconfirmed sources, the talks should serve to "harmonize views" on the further propaganda and ideological activities in current East-West relations.

It is known that certain differences in political accents exist in the global policy of the "socialist community." Relations between the several Warsaw Pact countries and the West also differ. What is particularly noticeable is greater rapprochement and cooperation between the two Germanies as well as Hungary's good relations with West European countries. This "independent international policy" is not received favorably everywhere.

It is also learned that the activities following the CEMA political summit in Moscow are one of the topics of the meeting of the party ideologists. It strikes one that the Czechoslovak press is giving much publicity to the cooperation of the national economies of the CEMA countries.

There has been no report on the announced world conference of the communist and workers parties for a long time. It is possible that precisely this meeting will define in more detail what the attitude is of the parties of the "socialist community" countries toward this conference, which by now has not been supported by many communist and workers parties outside the "socialist community."

Session, Communique Viewed

AU171009 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jul 84 p 3

[Permanent correspondent Slavoljub Djukic report]

[Excerpts] The ideologists of 11 socialist countries have been very sharp in criticizing "expansionism and diktat by the aggressive circles of imperialism," particularly singling out Washington's policy.

A communique published after a 2-day conference for international and ideological problems of the secretaries of the Central Committees of communist and workers parties says that "Washington, with a false rhetoric about peace," endeavors to evade its responsibility in piling up weapons and creating a danger of atomic war.

The 2-day meeting in which the representatives of Bulgaria, the CSSR, Cuba, Laos, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, the PPR, the USSR, and Vietnam [absence of Romania as published] took part, was held behind closed doors, as is usual for meetings of this kind. Beyond what was intended for the public through the communique, the most important thing was certainly the synchronizing of a joint ideological and propaganda action.

The special attention paid to CEMA is interesting in several ways. In all the years of the existence of this economic group (founded in 1949, CEMA has not received as much publicity as after the June summit meeting in Moscow. This is, at the same time, a reply to the reaction by the West, according to which the Moscow meeting after expectations over several years "did not make an essential turning point." [sentence as published] However, the objective position of the national economies of the "socialist community" is lost from sight. Along with the Warsaw Pact, CEMA is becoming more and more the main center for rallying because of restrictions by the West and The difficulty to break into its markets.

Although the economic interest is basic, political links are strengthening along with it. The West exerted pressure through sanctions on the Eastern countries, especially Poland. In this way it contributed to the East drawing even closer together, it is stressed in this connection.

Obviously even Romania is now happier with its own position, happier than it was on the eve of the Moscow meeting. This should mean that it received greater favors in crude oil and raw materials supplies. It remains to be seen in practice, however, in which direction further economic cooperation of the CEMA countries will run.

Problem of Human Rights

The Prague gathering did not bypass the eternal theme -- the problem of human rights. The campaign in the West is assessed by the ideologists as an attempt to "mask the undemocratic behavior of the Western countries."

The communique especially speaks about the marking of the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II. Although considerable time still remains until that date, the Prague press and television, for instance, are marking every battle of the Soviet Army in its approach to Berlin. The polemical tones in connection with the celebrations of the Normandy landing "on the contribution to the victory over fascism," will obviously be continued in marking the end of the war.

Now, after the publication of the communique, all the participants of the conference are known: The Soviet Union was represented by Boris Ponomarev, Mikhail Zimyanin, and Konstantin Rusakov. In addition to Vasil Bilak, who presided at the conference, the Czechoslovak delegation was composed Jan Fojtik and Josef Hjavlin. All of the delegations came with many members. Hungary was represented by two Politburo members, Miklos Ovari and Gyorgy Aczel, and by Matyar Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP, whose article, which was published at the beginning of the year in the party journal TARSADALMI SZEMLE, on the relationship between "the national and the international" aspects caused wide discussions.

The meeting in Prague is said to have passed in comradely cooperation, unity, and brotherly solidarity.

UNITED STATES 'VIOLATES' NUCLEAR WEAPONS TREATIES

AU161057 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Jul 84 p 7

[Unattributed article: "Background: **'Pacta Sunt Servanda'**; Does the United States Abide by its Contractual Obligations" -- uppercase words printed in boldface]

[Text] It was reported recently that the U.S. Senate decided by a great majority to ask the President to submit for ratification within the shortest time possible the treaty concluded in 1974 on the limitation of underground nuclear weapons tests with a yield exceeding 150 kilotons and the treaty, concluded in 1976, governing underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. However, a White House spokesman announced immediately that President Reagan does not intend to submit the two treaties to the U.S. legislature for approval. The dates show that 10 and 8 years respectively have elapsed since they were concluded.

This report makes the question of how far the United States abides by international treaties signed by its authorized representatives at various times a timely one, for the fundamental international principle "pacta sunt servanda" -- that is, treaties must be honored -- is indispensable for normal international relations.

In issue No 6 this year, PEACE AND SOCIALISM [title as published], the theoretical periodical of communist and workers parties, publishes an anthology [összeállítás] about how the United States has evaded the obligations it has assumed in an international legal form in the past 2 decades, during which time at least 30 international agreements have come about on the subject of disarmament on the recommendation of the socialist countries.

Let us single out from a chronological list of examples the treaty already mentioned in the introductory part on the limitation of underground nuclear tests. This treaty was signed in 1974 by both the Soviet Union and the United States, but the latter has not ratified it to this day, although it has committed itself to observing it. In violation of the treaty, the United States -- according to data available to the Soviet side -- has on several occasions exceeded the 150-kiloton limit on nuclear payload yields and in 1980 it unilaterally broke off the negotiations on a complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests foreseen by the introductory part and Paragraph 3 of Article I of the treaty. Let us look at other examples.

THE NUCLEAR SILENCE [ATOMCSEND] TREATY, or by its official name, the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space, and Under Water: This treaty was concluded by the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union. Since then, more than 100 states have acceded to it. In violation of the treaty, the United States does not implement effective measures in the course of underground nuclear tests to prevent radioactive debris from reaching the environment and outside the country's territorial limits. In the state of Nevada, where underground nuclear tests are carried out, on several occasions fissures have occurred in the soil releasing radioactive clouds capable of being carried a long distance by air currents. It is worth recalling that, according to the introductory part of the nuclear silence treaty, the purpose of the treaty is to "put an end to the contamination of the environment by radioactive substances" and that, in Paragraph 1 (b) of Article I of the treaty, the sides have undertaken to "prohibit, prevent, and not carry out any nuclear weapons test explosions, or any other nuclear explosion..at any other place (that is, at a place not included in the treaty -- the ed.), if such explosion may cause radioactive debris to be present outside the territorial limits of the state under whose jurisdiction or control such explosion is conducted."

THE NUCLEAR BARRIER [ATOMSOROMPO] TREATY, or by its official name, the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons: This treaty was concluded by the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union in 1968. Thus far, 122 states have acceded to it. In violation of the treaty, the United States has modified its foreign aid law, which originally prohibited the delivery of weapons to countries that are not under the control of the International Atomic Energy Agency, but pursue activity in the nuclear area (although Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 2 of Article III of the nuclear barrier treaty have laid down such restrictions). At the same time, Washington affords material and scientific-technological assistance to states -- to Israel, Pakistan, and the Republic of South Africa -- that have a material base for producing nuclear weapons. They are thus helped to produce a nuclear weapon on the part of the United States, although this is prohibited under Article I.

The agreement concluded on the limitation of ANTI-BALLISTIC MISSILE SYSTEMS. This was signed by the Soviet Union and the United States in 1972, valid for an unlimited period. In violation of the agreement, the United States declared that it is starting the development of large-scale ground and outer space anti-ballistic missile systems which ensures the defense of the whole territory of a country or several countries, including both military and civilian targets, whereas, in Article I, Paragraph 2 of the agreement, the two sides undertook that "they will not develop the antiballistic missile system on their countries' territory, and will not create the basis of such defense." In addition, the U.S. side established radar stations on the Aleutian Islands, making use of the Atlantic and the Pacific, as well as in the southern part of the country, they are establishing large new radar systems whose parameters have been developed to a level-suitable for the requirements of anti-ballistic missile systems, whereas Article VI, Paragraph A, stipulates, among other things, that the radar stations that are not intended for antiballistic missile systems are prohibited from being made suitable for "solving the tasks of combat against strategic ballistic missiles or their elements in flight trajectory, and it is prohibited to use them for tests intended for antiballistic missile goals." In contradiction to the ban stipulated in Article V, Paragraph 1 of the agreement, the United States is working on the creation of mobile radar stations against missiles, and in contradiction to the ban in Article XII, Paragraph 3, the United States camouflages the launching silos of the antiballistic missiles (the reason for the ban is that such camouflage "impedes verification by national technical means of compliance with the current agreement," and in contradiction to the restrictions of Article III, the United States is developing a multiwarhead payload for the antiballistic missiles (whereas Paragraph (A) of the above mentioned Article places strict restrictions on the number of antiballistic missiles, and consequently also the number of warheads). Finally, the United States is conducting experiments with Minuteman I intercontinental ballistic missiles in order to make them suitable for antiballistic missile systems, whereas Article V, Paragraph (A) stipulates among other things that missiles that are not antiballistic missiles must not be made suitable for these purposes. (In mid-June, as published at that time by NEPSZABADSAG, the U.S. Department of Defense announced that they had succeeded for the first time in intercepting an intercontinental ballistic missile 160 km above the Pacific with the aid of an interception installation carrying missile; this was the fourth such experiment in the last 6 years; the first three ended in failure.)

SALT I, or by its official name, Interim Agreement Between the United States of America and the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics on Certain Measures With Respect to the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms. The agreement was signed in 1972 for a duration of 5 years, but when this expired, in 1977, both sides agreed to observe the treaty till they signed the new agreement. (This took place in 1979).

The United States camouflaged the launching silos of intercontinental ballistic missiles, thus violating Salt I, whereas, according to Article V, paragraph 3, the two sides agreed "to abstain from applying deliberate concealment measures which impede verification by national technical means of compliance with the provisions of this interim agreement." In the camouflaged launching silos, work was done on modification of the launching silos of the Minuteman II missiles, and thus, it is presumable that Minuteman III missiles, equipped with warheads guidable to separate targets, were deployed in these silos, although Article II bans this type of modernization.

The agreement on banning the development, production, and use of BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS (biological weapons) and their destruction was signed by the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union in 1972, and more than 70 countries acceded to it. The United States, in violation of the agreement, is considerably expanding the microbiological developments financed by the Department of Defense, especially the application of methods of gene-manipulation, whereas, according to Article I, Paragraph 1, each country signing the agreement "undertakes never under any circumstances to develop, produce, stockpile, or otherwise acquire or retain microbial or other biological agents or toxins whatever their origin or method of production." In 1980 the United States unilaterally broke off the talks on banning and destroying chemical weapons, and up to 1984, it has on several occasions rejected proposals for a continuation of the talks, whereas, according to the introduction of the treaty, the agreement itself "represents a first possible step toward the achievement of agreement on effective measures also for the prohibition of the development, production, and stockpiling of chemical weapons." It is true that the United States submitted a draft agreement at the Geneva disarmament conference in April 1984, concerning the "ban on production, possession, and application of chemical weapons," but in this it reserves its right to possess "a limited chemical potential for purposes of retaliation," in addition to the fact that it sticks to unequal methods of control and observation.)

THE HELSINKI FINAL ACT: The final document of the CSCE was signed in 1975 in the Finnish capital by the highest level representatives of 33 European states and the United States and Canada. The United States, however, in spite of the responsibilities it agreed upon to in the final document, is deploying new U.S. nuclear missiles suitable for a first strike in Europe, including the Mediterranean area (Sicily), thus creating the conditions for a considerable increase of U.S. forces equipped with means of mass destruction, nuclear and chemical and other weapons, stationed in this area, and year after year it organizes huge military exercises in this area, exercises that are becoming more and more difficult to differentiate from the deployment of armed forces for actual combat. All these steps are contradictory: a) to the introduction of the part of the final document entitled "issues connected with European security," according to which, it is necessary to ensure those conditions by which the peoples of Europe "can live in real and lasting peace and their security is not endangered by any threat or attack"; b) to Article II, Part 2 of "The Document on Confidence Building Measures and Certain Aspects of Disarmament," in which it is urged that measures be taken directed toward the "decrease of military confrontation and promotion of disarmament"; c) to the stipulations of the part entitled, "Issues Concerning Security and Cooperation in the Mediterranean," according to which "the process of strengthening security" should extend to this area, too.

SALT II, or by its official name, Agreement Between the Soviet Union and the United States on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms; This agreement was signed at the top level in 1979. The United States has not ratified it, but has undertaken to observe it. In spite of this, the United States, in violation of the agreement, is deploying Pershing II ballistic missiles and land-based cruise missiles with a great range that are suitable for destroying objects on the territory of the Soviet Union, which obviously constitutes a complementation of the strategic offensive arsenal of the United States, although attention must be devoted to "a further limitation and reduction of strategic weapons systems," and Article XII obliges the sides "not to circumvent the stipulations of the present agreement through any other state or states, or in any other manner." According to Article I of SALT II, "the sides must refrain also from creating new types of strategic offensive weapons," in diametrical opposition to which, the United States is pushing ahead with a program serving the creation of a new generation of intercontinental ballistic missiles (such as the MX and the Midgetman), Trident II ballistic missiles deployable on submarines, B-1 and Stealth bombers, and air, sea, and land-based cruise missiles.

X

The phrase "credibility gap" is a fashionable one in the United States. What are we to think of statements by U.S. leaders asserting an intention to negotiate lately when they do not always abide by treaties that their predecessors have already arrived at through negotiations and confirmed by their signatures, indeed, treaties for which they have received even the approval of U.S. legislature in some cases?

The credibility gap can only be closed through deeds.

GDR SUPPORTS SWEDISH SECURITY CONCEPTS IN UN

AU170727 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14/15 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] New York (ADN) -- In a statement to the UN secretary general concerning a Swedish initiative on the examination of security concepts, the GDR has emphatically come out in favor of doing everything possible to prevent a nuclear war. In the document which Harry Ott, deputy foreign minister and permanent GDR representative at the United Nations Organization, handed to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, it is said: "In order to make a contribution to improving the international atmosphere it is necessary to draw the required conclusions from the realities of the nuclear age. These require taking the common vital interests of all peoples in preventing a nuclear war as the starting point of foreign policy activities and renouncing aspirations to military superiority."

It will then be possible, it is underscored in the statement, "to reach a uniform view even coming from different political and ideological positions: It is a requirement of the time to achieve greater security while preserving the military balance and respecting the legitimate security interests of all sides."

RADIO-TELEVISION AGREEMENT WITH AUSTRIA SIGNED

AU141247 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] An agreement has been signed between the Albanian and Austrian radio-television services. The agreement was signed on the Albanian side by Marash Hajati, general director of Albanian Radio-Television, and on the Austrian side by Gerd Bacher, director general of Austrian Radio-Television. According to the agreement, the institutions will exchange various cultural, scientific, and artistic programs, as well as feature films, television documentary films, musical programs, and so forth.

ALIA GREETES IRAQI PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU151253 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following message to Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq: On the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Iraq, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and personally, I convey to you sincere greetings and best wishes for the well-being of the friendly people of Iraq and the country's prosperity.

LEADERS SPEAK AT DISTRICT AWP CONFERENCES

AU141530 [Editorial Report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian, in its issues of 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10 July, publishes reports on AWP conferences in a number of districts, which were also attended by various AWP leaders. The conferences also reelected each of the incumbent district committee first secretaries.

Berat

ZERI I POPULLIT on 5 July publishes on page 2 a 1,300-word report on the proceedings of the 23d Berat District AWP Conference, date not given. The report to the conference was delivered by Berat AWP Committee First Secretary Mine Guri. The conference dealt mainly on problems pertaining to "the strengthening of the guiding role and increased militant spirit of the AWP organs and basic organizations, through better work in the struggle against manifestations of bureaucracy, liberalism, and technocracy, this being an absolute prerequisite for the fulfillment of all tasks." The representative of the AWP Central Committee to the conference was Vangjel Cerava, AWP Central Committee secretary. Mine Guri was reelected as first secretary of the AWP district committee.

Durrës

The paper on 6 July also publishes on page 2 a 1,300-word report on the proceedings of the 25th Durrës District AWP Conference, which reelected Muho Asllani as district AWP first secretary. Asllani's report to the conference similarly refers to "the struggle against manifestations of bureaucracy and technocracy." On the district's economic performance, Asllani states that overall social production increased 7 percent and the national income 8.6 percent, "thus creating the possibility for accumulation to increase three times faster than the population growth," but fails to specify for what period of time.

The conference was also addressed by Lenka Cuko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, who represented the AWP Central Committee.

Lushnje

ZERI I POPULLIT on 7 July publishes on page 2 a 1,300-word report on the proceedings of the 23d Lushnje District AWP Conference, which was attended by Besnik Bekteshi, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The report, delivered by Sulejman Pepa, first secretary of the Lushnje District AWP Committee, who was also reelected in this position, points out that during the 3-year period spanning two conferences, the overall social production increased 23.2 percent, or 2.6 times more rapidly than the population growth rate. The report and ensuing discussions also dwelt on the "increased role of the party organs and organizations, and the militant spirit of communists to carry out tasks with a high degree of effectiveness." In his speech to the conference as representative of the AWP Central Committee, Besnik Bekteshi dealt mainly with organizational matters, stating that "in the context of the struggle to better apply what is new and progressive, the main edge of the sword must be directed against certain harmful concepts and practices, as well as against trends giving rise to bureaucracy and liberalism, which are in fact brakes on progress."

Sarande

On 8 July ZERI I POPULLIT carries on page 2 a 1,400-word report on the proceedings of the 23d Sarande District AWP Conference, date not given. The report to the conference was delivered by Qemal Bregasi, also reelected in his position as first secretary of the district AWP committee. He stressed the need to increase the standard of the party's work to better meet the requirement of the times. He also stated that during the first 3 years of the current 5-year period industrial production was fulfilled 101.6 percent. Agricultural and export plans were also overfulfilled. Budget and financial results were according to plan, no details being given except for noting that the accumulation fund increased at a rate twice as high as that of the consumer fund, while real per capita incomes in rural areas increased 3 percent more than planned. Hekuran Isai, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, addressed the conference as representative of the AWP Central Committee, and spoke "on some problems pertaining to the improvement of the party's work with people," as well as "on some problems pertaining to the international situation."

Fier

ZERI I POPULLIT on 10 July publishes on page 2 a 1,400-word report on the 24th Fier District AWP Conference, "held recently," which was attended by Simon Stefani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary. A report by Fier AWP Committee First Secretary Pali Miska similarly dealt with the need "to raise the standard of the work of the party organizations and their instruments for the development of production at a rapid pace on the basis of the application of contemporary science and advanced technologies." In his speech to the conference as representative of the AWP Central Committee, Simon Stefani stated that the "successful fulfillment of tasks raises the need to increase the militant spirit of communists." Stefani also spoke about some problems pertaining to the international situation, no details given. Pali Miska was reelected district AWP committee first secretary.

TRAVEL BAN COMPARED TO PAST CULTURAL RELATIONS

AU161428 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Jul 84 p 7

[Bogomil Nonev article: "'Unimportant Trips'"]

[Text] According to THE WASHINGTON POST the U.S. State Department has forbidden federal employees to make any "unimportant trips" to Bulgaria. Additional clarification included in the report reveals that if employees must travel, they must obtain permission beforehand. The announcement was made as "routine practice" at the regular State Department press conference. It was not explained, however, that the "routine practice" is taking place under the light of decisions that are unusual in international life, such as the amendment to the 1985 draft budget adopted by the Senate. It bans the use of federal funds for developing trade between the United States and Bulgaria. Many accusations, the nature of which do not become a superpower, were at our motherland.

I read the Bulgarian newspapers -- and because of my position and other reasons I read them in the U.S. capital -- in order to establish that we really have our own worries born of our willingness to construct a peaceful country, a country of progress and sense. I would not like to recall those U.S. journalists and newspapers which wrote with such venom about our initial efforts to transform the underdeveloped, hungry, devastated, and looted Bulgaria, to overcome and disperse the fog created by ignorance, suspicion, and unjustified bitterness. This took place 40 years ago and lasted for a long time. We had to reconstruct the devastated economy, heal the serious wounds inflicted by the war, work out a new Constitution, and sign a peace treaty. Think about the time when our motherland, standing at the crossroads of world history, had difficulty in gaining strength, but looked with confidence to the future and dreamed of a pure and sensible life and real and comprehensive cooperation in all areas of life. Was there any doubt that suffering Bulgaria thirsted for peace, that it searched for the light of culture and the dawn of humanism. In those distant days the Paris peace treaty forbade us to produce...nuclear weapons. Then the painter Boris Angelushev painted a cartoon. Do you remember it? One of our good-natured peasants who has just learned of the ban says: "Pity! I just had it in the oven!"

During these decades we have put many things in the "oven." We constructed plants for ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, learned how to construct vessels and modern cities, and to search for new ways of introducing cybernetics and automation in our economy. The cooperativized fields blossomed, and for this we had to develop "great chemistry." A Bulgarian flew in space. Bulgarians crossed the oceans not only with ships but with sailboats, and Bulgarians, have climbed Mount Everest. However, the tension connected with the economic effort and the strengthening of the will were accompanied by trials of the heart.

Boston and New York greeted cordially the exhibition of Thracian art. Representatives of our national theater have visited the biggest city in the United States. Bulgarian folklore has repeatedly evoked the admiration of the U.S. audiences. So have also our books, films, and paintings.

This is so nice.

The poetry of Edgar Allan Poe and Walt Whitman, and the prose of Mark Twain, Hawthorne, Thoreau, Hemingway, Faulkner, Caldwell, and Steinbeck, are constantly being published in great quantities in Bulgaria, while the plays of Eugene O'Neill and Tennessee Williams are permanent guests in our theater.

Artistic and theatrical exhibitions are incorporated in the plan on cultural cooperation. The best American skiers take part in the World Cup competitions in Borovets.

This is so nice.

In one place in one of his books Hemingway adopts one of Henry Fielding's thoughts as an epigraph: "Affection is the only source of the really ridiculous."

Let us leave affectation to those who do not want to rely on sense, logic, and knowledge. Let those who create relations between peoples remember Fielding's words because affectation has never been a good adviser in human affairs. Let us note that newspapers, even those with the authority of THE WASHINGTON POST, report but exclude the possibility of strictly determining what trips of U.S. citizens to Bulgaria are more important and what less important. If the peoples want to cooperate, to learn to know each other, to exchange cultural and economic values, and if we want to create a real atmosphere of respecting human rights, then the conclusions will be clear to each one of us. I continue to think that it is very important to continue and read the great American writers Scott Fitzgerald and Sherwood Anderson, Faulkner and Caldwell, poets and playwrights, black and white, born in New York and New Orleans, in the north and the west. It just so happened that when the aforementioned announcement was published I was again reading John Steinbeck's magnificent saga "The Grapes of Wrath," which was translated so well in Bulgarian under the title "The Wrath of the Ants." And again I read the monologue of the mother, a monologue of confidence and hope in the will of the people and the good qualities of man:

"Look," she will say, "we shall live also when no trace is left of those men. We are a people, Tom, we are alive. They cannot destroy us. We are a people, we live and shall live...."

Decades have passed since those terrible days of the economic crisis. Today we know that those mothers and sons are alive and will live on. They have enough good sense and good heart to assess what trips are important. The trials of the years will pass. Only the good core of life will remain in the people.

"We are a people. We live and will live...."

U.S. AMBASSADOR DEPARTS AT END OF TOUR

AU161224 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Jul 84 p 8

[Text] Robert L. Barry, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, has departed from our country after completing his tour of duty.

ANTONOV CASE: BREACH OF BASIC PRINCIPLE

AU131330 Sofia BTA in English 1227 GMT 13 Jul 84

["Italy: Legal Principles and Legal Practice" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 13 (BTA -- Assistant Professor Kostadin Kochev, a lecturer in the faculty of law at Sofia University, dwells in an article carried in today's issue of RABOTNICHESKO DELO on some breaches of the legal norms in the so-called "Antonov case."

"To begin with," the author points out, "there is a breach of a basic principle enshrined in the Italian Constitution of 1947, viz. the presumption of innocence. According to it 'The accused shall be considered 'not guilty' until he is otherwise proven.'" Under the same presumption, the competent state authorities are obliged, when they bring criminal charges against an individual, to produce "sufficient proof" of his guilt. As it is known, however, the authorities took criminal proceedings against the Bulgarian national Sergey Antonov, starting straightway with a warrant of arrest without any proof of his guilt whatsoever. All pieces of evidence against him are provided by the convicted Turkish terrorist Agca, who has been repeatedly exposed as a liar and against whom investigating Magistrate Martella has instituted proceedings on charges of "defamation of character," Associate Professor Kochev points out. The author adds that the innocence of Antonov and of the other Bulgarians has been proved more than once, in the depositions of Italian witnesses as well. It was two Italian witnesses that have confirmed Antonov's alibi for the day of the assassination attempt (May 13, 1981).

"Being under no legal obligation to prove his innocence, Antonov's defence lawyers have nevertheless produced numerous proofs which entirely refuted Agca's fabrications," the author emphasises. Assistant Professor Kochev notes that a whole year and a half had to elapse after Antonov's detention before prosecutor Albano could produce his opinion in writing demanding that the accused be brought to trial. Until that moment Antonov had been treated as a suspect, deprived of the possibility of defending himself, which brought about a serious aggravation of his physical and psychological condition. Practically, the authorities went so far as to commit a contempt of the right to legal defence and of the presumption of innocence.

The author points out that under Italian procedural law, in case of "insufficient proof," the investigating magistrate is obliged to declare the accused "not guilty" and to issue a warrant for his release from criminal liability. In the "Antonov case" and the so-called "Bulgarian connection" there is "complete want of proof," as the long-drawn investigation did and does fail to gather evidence, unless it is false evidence. "As to the investigation in question," Prof. Kochev writes, "many people in Italy are aware that it is manipulated and no impartial results can be expected from it. A political thesis imposed from without is at the far end of the idea of the "Bulgarian connection. The Italian judicial authorities have only to provide its legal argumentation and solution. This is an objective practically unattainable by lawful means, without encroaching on the basic principles of justice."

Further on, the author dwells on the Italian edition of Claire Sterling's book "The Anatomy of an Attempt," which was released right when investigating Magistrate Martella is expected to announce his ultimate decision. The publication of this book in such a crucial moment might influence the judges and the public opinion, which is inadmissible when issuing injunctions. It is even stranger that Sterling is informed in detail of the contents of prosecutor Albano's report as well as that Albano himself has divulged information covered by the secret of investigation. In connection with the divulgence of the secret of investigation by prosecutor Albano which constitutes a breach of Article 307 of the Italian Penal Code, Prof. Kochev points out, that under Article 326 of the same code, a civil servant, who in violation of his official duties or in abuse of his authority, discloses classified information which he is obliged to keep secret, he is liable to imprisonment for a term between 6 months and 3 years.

Stressing the obvious unfoundedness of the prosecution and the want of any proof whatever, the author points out that there is every reason to believe that it "will not hold later in court and will collapse together with the expectations of those political forces which stand behind it." In conclusion Prof. Kochev expresses his own hope that the Italian justice will nevertheless manage to emerge from the all too obvious political provocation, that it will ascertain the truth and pass its final injunction in accordance with it.

ALGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 16 JULY

AU161231 Sofia BTA in English 1211 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Sofia, July 16 (BTA) -- Today Dr. Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, minister of foreign affairs of Algeria, arrived here on an official friendly visit at the invitation of his Bulgarian counterpart Mr. Petur Mladenov. Before journalists he expressed his conviction that this visit will contribute to consolidating the friendly relations between the two countries and between the Bulgarian and Algerian people, the solid basis of which was put in the years of the national liberation struggle of the Algerian people.

Dr. Ahmed Talib Ibrahimi stressed the importance of the summit meetings between Mr. T. Zhivkov and Mr. Chadli Bendjedid in the development of bilateral relations over the past several years. At Sofia airport the Algerian foreign minister was welcomed by Mr. Petur Mladenov and other officials. This is the first visit of an Algerian foreign minister to Bulgaria. According to the programme the official talks between the two ministers will start this afternoon.

FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS TURKEY 12-13 JULY

Mladenov Toast

AU161346 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Jul 84 pp 1, 7

[Report on toast proposed by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at official dinner in his honor in Ankara on 12 July]

[Text] Having expressed his gratitude for the kindness and hospitality accorded to him, Petur Mladenov expressed his conviction that this visit will prove useful for the expansion of relations between Bulgaria and Turkey, as well as in consolidating the political atmosphere, mutual confidence, and understanding in the Balkans.

Dwelling on the international atmosphere, which is complicated and full of tension, Petur Mladenov stressed that, unfortunately, certain forces do exist which grossly violate the will and aspirations of the peoples, and which with their actions are trying to precipitate mankind into an obvious disaster.

The deployment of new U.S. intermediate-missiles in certain West European countries has drastically intensified the danger of a war which may be likely to destroy all life on the earth. This circumstance forced the Soviet Union and the other socialist community member-countries to adopt the necessary reciprocal measures likely to guarantee the security of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, Petur Mladenov pointed out. He noted that, loyal to their consistent foreign policy based on principle, a policy of peace and peaceful coexistence, the socialist countries are proposing comprehensive initiatives likely to stop the arms race and to induce disarmament as well as detente.

Petur Mladenov stressed that in their mutual relations the states must be guided by everything that contributes to their unity and not by things likely to promote confrontation. The Helsinki and Madrid meetings must serve as a lesson in this respect. Our hopes today must be directed at the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

Petur Mladenov further stated as follows: The People's Republic of Bulgaria has always been striving and is still striving for an improvement of the atmosphere in the Balkans and for their transformation into a zone of detente and understanding.

We have stressed on several occasions that a fully-fledged, political, economic, and cultural cooperation among Balkan states can above all be implemented on a bilateral basis. Our proposal submitted in the spirit of Helsinki to sign bilateral agreements including a code of good-neighborly relations is well known. We are ready once more to confirm our readiness to adopt specific steps in this direction.

At the same time we declare ourselves in favor of multilateral cooperation, the Bulgarian minister pointed out, and this cooperation should apply to those fields and trends where agreements have already been achieved, or where specific opportunities exist for such agreements.

Bulgaria is a convinced supporter of the idea of establishing nuclear-free zones in various areas of Europe and the world, this being one method of preventing nuclear annihilation. We sincerely hope that the joint efforts of transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone will be further pursued, Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, pointed out.

Dwelling on the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Turkey, Petur Mladenov stressed that these relations are developing in a positive manner. The successes achieved, particularly within the last two decades, are the results of the realistic policy pursued by both our governments. We must point out in this connection the personal contribution made and the credit earned by Todor Zhivkov and Kenan Evren, the state leaders of our two countries, whose meetings have mapped out the main trends of cooperation in various sectors.

Bulgaria and Turkey are interested in intensifying their business contacts, Petur Mladenov emphasized, since all prerequisites and incentives for a considerable increase and diversification of the exchange of goods and of economic relations exist. We are ready to discuss any idea and initiative aimed at expanding the forms and essence of our further cooperation, he stated.

Report on Visit

AU161258 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Jul 84 p 5

[BTA report on official visit paid by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, to Turkey 12-13 July]

[Text] Ankara, 13 July (BTA correspondent) -- The official visit paid by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, at the invitation of Vahit Halefoglu, his Turkish colleague, has ended.

The two ministers discussed topical problems of the international situation today. They ascertained identical or close views on a number of issues. Serious concern was expressed in connection with the aggravation of the situation in Europe, as well as at the development of events in some areas of the world.

The common conviction was stressed that everything must be done to avert the danger of a devastating nuclear war conflagration, that all efforts must be devoted to the transition from tension and confrontation to negotiations on all aspects of international and interstate affairs and relations on the basis of equality and equal security.

The role and responsibility of all states -- large and small -- in settling the main question of our time -- the guarantee of the people's peace and security -- were stressed during the talks.

The Bulgarian minister pointed out that efforts in this respect must be aimed at halting the arms race and at an agreement on the restriction and limitation of all armed forces and armaments to the lowest possible level.

It was stressed on the Bulgarian side that it is necessary to stop the deployment of American intermediate-range missiles on the territories of certain West European countries, which is the main danger threatening European and world peace, and to withdraw the missiles that have already been deployed, which will produce the cancellation of reciprocal measures and will create prerequisites for a resumption of the Soviet-American Geneva negotiations.

Special attention was devoted to the conference on confidence-building measures and on disarmament in Europe. Stressing the importance of this international forum Petur Mladenov stated that the Warsaw Pact member-states will actively contribute to the successful conclusion of this conference. He stressed that the proposal on signing an agreement on the non use of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations among states belonging to the Warsaw Pact Organization and to NATO, as well as all other proposals submitted by the socialist countries at the conference represent a comprehensive program on efficient measures for confidence-building and security, for the consolidation of international relations and for safeguarding peace.

The Turkish side expressed the well-known NATO stand on the question of nuclear arms.

Petur Mladenov and Vahit Halefoglou discussed the situation in the Balkans with thoroughness and declared that further steps are necessary in consolidating understanding and good-neighborly relations, as well as cooperation in the interest of all states situated in this area, and in the interest of European and worldwide peace.

The Bulgarian foreign minister stated that, as the initiator of the idea to adopt practical measures for the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, our country will continue to pursue its consistent efforts devoted to the pursuit of the dialogue started in Athens, as well as to the practical implementation of this idea as a real contribution of the states situated in this area to the settlement of the problem on a European and worldwide scale.

The two ministers set forth the stands of their two countries on the alarming development of events on the island of Cyprus. Petur Mladenov declared that our country is greatly concerned about the declaration of the so-called Northern Cypriot Turkish Republic and confirmed Bulgaria's support for a peaceful and just settlement of the Cyprus problem, likely to ensure the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, as well as the nonaligned state of the Republic of Cyprus, while observing the interests of both the Greek and the Turkish Cypriots.

The two sides expressed themselves in favor of a comprehensive and lasting overcoming of the Middle East crisis, in favor of stopping the military conflict between Iran and Iraq, as well as in favor of settling controversial problems between these two countries through negotiations.

Petur Mladenov and Vahit Halefoglou expressed their satisfaction at the talks. They pointed out the necessity of expanding cooperation in various fields, particularly in the economic and trade sectors. The forthcoming visit of President Turgut of the Republic of Turkey to our country, which is expected to take place in the second half of this year, will play an important role in this respect, and this applies also to the session of the joint Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Committee scheduled to take place in Sofia in September 1984. Petur Mladenov invited Vahit Halefoglou to pay an official visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria at a time convenient for him. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

CIA, NOT MOSCOW, BEHIND FORGED OLYMPIC MAIL

AU161522 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jul 84 p 8

[Article by Dusan Rovensky, RUDE PRAVO Washington correspondent: "Lies and Disinformation"]

[Text] Romberg, spokesman of the U.S. Department of State, has depicted the insulting letters received by some Olympic committees as "the work of Moscow," and the American press is now trying to make political capital out of this transparent disinformation action, the authors of which are certainly sitting in the CIA center in Langley. The timing of the provocation is quite obvious, the games will open in something like 2 weeks, and new facts show that the reasons that led the Olympic committees of the socialist countries to not send their athletes to Los Angeles were conclusive and cogent.

In connection with that, one also has to see that now, on the eve of the Olympics, anticommunist centers are escalating their activities and that anti-Sovietism and hatred toward the socialist countries is being increasingly fanned. A share in that goes to the so-called Ban the Soviets' Participation coalition, as well as other extremist, rightist organizations. Anticommunism is now also increasingly kindled in official quarters, in declarations of the secretary of state, and at press conferences.

The assertions employed by Romberg are absurd. Let us take, for example, the "argument" that there are mistakes in the letters and therefore they could not have been written in the United States. But the illiteracy rate in the United States is high -- some 23 million Americans cannot read and write up to the standards of literacy. Equally ridiculous also is the assertion that only informed people could know the addresses of the National Olympic Committees and such. This was no problem for the real authors of the letters, and they are to be looked for in the centers of the U.S. secret services.

Everything points to the fact that this is a new disinformation and lying campaign. In connection with the Olympics, the U.S. secret services have been escalating their activity. Hundreds of FBI and CIA agents have been transferred to Los Angeles. Anti-communist organizations are preparing numerous provocations.

Anticommunist and disinformation centers do not even stop before the Olympic idea. Even that is to be misused. Lies and disinformation, and the hatred-filled campaign, which is their objective -- all this grossly violates the Olympic Charter and the duties that the United States, as the host country of the Olympic games, has assumed.

U.S. RULING ON BULGARIA PART OF 'LYING CAMPAIGN'

AU161354 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Jul 84 p 7

[Jan Kovarik article in the "Note" column: "A Pharisaical Posture"]

[Text] According to AP, the U.S. Department of State has ordered all government employees to refrain from all but "unavoidable" journeys to Bulgaria. The reason for this is obviously the resolution recently adopted by the American Senate which, on the basis of the lying campaign surrounding the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II, depicts Bulgaria as a country "supporting international terrorism." This is an unheard of practice which is to help to "justify" the Reagan crusade against the socialist countries.

Of late, there has not been a single press conference or other public appearance of the American President or government representatives that has not mentioned the alleged U.S. interest in developing a dialogue between East and West.

The "peace-lovingness" of these declarations nonplusses even cynical American journalists who ascribe the change in the rhetoric to the preelection campaign in the United States.

The lying campaign around the alleged participation by Bulgarian citizen S. Antonov in the attempt on the pope's life has its beginnings in the American espionage center -- the CIA, whose activity is totally subordinated to the Reagan anticommunist line. Whenever the "evidence" prefabricated by CIA and submitted to the Italian and world public proved to be untruthful, the United States rushed in with new "arguments" to further nurture the scandalous affairs. The guiding idea here is also American imperialism's so-called differentiated policy vis-a-vis the individual socialist states, which has usurped the right to give marks to individual countries with the objective of trying to destroy the unity of the socialist community.

The United States has elevated itself to be supreme judge over states and nations, and it arbitrarily interferes in the internal affairs of other countries. In order to cover up its bloody track on the international scene and its hegemonist objectives, it tries with various cunning provocations to accuse others of "supporting international terrorism." This is a mockery of world public opinion and a pharisaical posture, the lying aspect of which the United States will not succeed in covering up even with the loudest trumpeting of untruths.

REPORTAGE ON CHNOUPEK-GENSCHER MEETINGS

Bonn Dinner Toasts

AU161302 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jul 84 p 7

[Text] Bonn, 12 Jul (CTK correspondent) -- On Thursday H.-D. Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, gave a dinner in Bonn in honor of B. Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, and his entourage. The dinner was attended by prominent representatives of the FRG's political and public life.

In his speech at the dinner Minister Chnoupek expressed appreciation for the balance sheet of relations between the CSSR and the FRG in the past years. He stressed that the correctness of the realistic course of normalization has been confirmed, to which the two sides committed themselves in the Treaty on Mutual Relations in 1973. This treaty has passed the difficult test of aggravated international conditions and continues to acquit itself well.

We have no doubt, he went on to say, that the majority of FRG citizens has nothing in common, and does not want to have anything in common, with the demands for a revision of the present European realities. We cannot, however, pass over in silence manifestations that disturb the political climate of good-neighborliness on the continent, which has for the first time in its history reliably secured inviolable borders. We make no secret of the fact that we are very concerned about the worsened international situation. However, we reject the new word "Europessimism" in the European jargon. We are convinced that the present dangerous course of international developments is not irreversible. Even though our views on its causes differ, we believe that it is not only possible, but also necessary to return to detente and to revive the Helsinki process. There is no issue that cannot be resolved by businesslike and honest talks.

A constructive dialogue between the East and West cannot be resumed on mountains of nuclear missiles, the CSSR minister of foreign affairs went on to say. These are certainly not suitable pillars of the bridge of understanding and cooperation. After all, one cannot without mixed feelings and reproaches issue new invitations to a negotiating table that is surrounded by Pershings.

A discontinuation of their deployment would suffice. As soon as the first steps leading to their removal are made, the Warsaw Pact member-countries will simultaneously take steps to cancel their defensive countermeasures. They confirmed this anew at the CEMA summit meeting in Moscow last month. The nations are not waiting for mere words about the benefits of talks. They rightly demand deeds, deeds that would graphically document a retreat from war preparations and the readiness to reduce nuclear armament.

A new threat to peace comes from outer space, Minister Chnoupek warned in concluding his speech. We hope that the United States will finally reexamine its current attitude to the new Soviet initiative aimed at averting the militarization of outer space and will stop blocking these proposals by preliminary conditions that have no bearing on this problem. He stressed that the CSSR will continue to support the endeavor of peace-loving countries to eliminate tension in the world. He expressed the hope that his talks with FRG representatives will represent a positive contribution to the further expansion of good-neighborly relations between the two countries.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, too, noted in his toast the existing differences in views on a number of issues. He expressed appreciation for the fact that the Treaty on Mutual Relations Between the FRG and the CSSR has acquitted itself well in various areas and gave the assurance that the FRG Government fully backs that which was agreed in 1973. He noted that by strengthening bilateral relations the two countries can significantly contribute to consolidating peace, which he documented by a number of recent examples in various fields. He stressed that the most urgent military issues can only be resolved in negotiations and presented the position of the FRG Government on various aspects and areas of the problem of disarmament. He stressed, above all, that he is in favor of forestalling an arms race in outer space and that he hopes for talks that will not be linked to any preliminary conditions.

First Day of Talks

AU161305 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jul 84 pp 1, 7

[Text] Bonn, 12 Jul (CTK correspondent) -- CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived on Thursday for an official visit of the FRG.

In Bonn, the FRG capital, he and members of his entourage were welcomed by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, at whose invitation the visit is taking place, other leading officials of the ministry, and Dusan Spacil and Klaus Meyer, the two countries' ambassadors.

Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek's visit is part of the regular political dialogue conducted by representatives of the two neighboring countries. This dialogue was initiated by the signing of the Treaty on Mutual Relations Between the CSSR and the FRG on 11 December 1973 and confirmed by the Joint Declaration of 1978, concluded at the close of CSSR President Gustav Husak's visit to Bonn. The meeting of the two ministers follows up on last year's visit of Hans-Dietrich Genscher to Prague and has a working character.

B. Choupek confirmed the CSSR's interest in developing relations with the FRG on the principles of equality, mutual advantage, and equal security. He pointed out that the deployment of new American offensive nuclear missiles in the FRG is logically reflected in relations between the two countries. At the same time he said that this adverse influence must be limited and further constructive development and contacts must be sought. Both sides confirmed their interest in continuing and expanding political dialogue.

In the course of the talks, Minister Chnoupek once again assumed an unequivocally critical position on the recent provocative rally of the revanchist Sudeten German Landsmannschaft in Munich, pointing out that it blatantly called in question the principles anchored in the Potsdam agreement, the CSCE Final Act, the UN Charter, and the Treaty on Mutual Relations Between the CSSR and the FRG. He stressed that these weighty issues are all the more sensitive as they immediately touch upon the CSSR's state and national sovereignty. We are all the more alarmed by the official support that was given to this traditional anti-Czechoslovak event, he stressed.

On the talks, economic relations were described as one of the key pillars of relations between the CSSR and the FRG. Their positive development so far and the possibilities of their further development were noted. Minister Chnoupek gave his West German counterpart a detailed explanation on the problem of environmental protection in the CSSR and informed him about measures taken and planned in that area. He expressed the willingness of the CSSR Government to engage in a constructive and concrete international and bilateral cooperation in protecting the environment. The two ministers also assessed the development of cultural, scientific, sports, medical, and tourist contacts and reviewed the possibilities of their further promotion. Late in the afternoon Bohuslav Chnoupek was received in Bonn by Richard von Weizsaecker, FRG federal president.

Second Day of Talks

AU161339 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jul 84 pp 1, 7

[Text] Prague, 13 Jul (CTK correspondent) -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, who is paying an official visit to the FRG, continues his talks with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs and federal vice chancellor, in Bonn on Friday. In the final stage of the talks, the ministers concentrated above all on the topical issues of the current international-political development, and exchanged views on ways to resolve them.

The ministers emphasized that, particularly in the current complex international situation, the revival of the process of international relaxation of tension is becoming exceptionally important. They agreed that the greatest attention now must be paid to efforts for progress in the sphere of limiting the arms buildup and of disarmament.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Hans-Dietrich Genscher informed one another in detail about the stances of their governments on the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe, and on some aspects of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, on the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of the number of armed forces and equipment in central Europe, and on the situation in the crisis regions of the world. They affirmed bilateral will to continue constructive efforts aimed at searching for effective ways to prevent political-military confrontation.

Minister B. Chnoupek informed his West German partner about the stance of the Soviet Union and the other states of the Warsaw Pact on problems of nuclear weapons in Europe. He stressed that the first step toward resolving that issue ought to be halting the further development of these weapons on the European Continent. Should the other side be willing to return to the situation that existed prior to the deployment of these weapons, the socialist countries will call off their appropriate retaliatory measures. That would create prerequisites for resuming the Soviet-American talks on this problem. It is self-evident, the CSSR Minister of foreign affairs stressed, that this dialogue must be honest and sincere, and that the principle of equality and equal security must be respected. The socialist countries continue to be unswervingly in favor of Europe being rid of all nuclear weapons, both the intermediate-range weapons as well as tactical weapons.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs, maintained the well-known NATO stance on this key issue of the present during the exchange of views. Minister Chnoupek met in Bonn on Friday with Egon Bahr, member of the Presidium of the West German Social Democratic Party (SPD). Also with him he exchanged views on the most topical issues of the current international situation, concentrating on disarmament problems.

ITALY DENIES VISAS, BLOCKS PEACE GROUP'S VISIT

LD162002 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] The Third European Convention for Nuclear Disarmament will open in Perugia, Italy, tomorrow. An eight-member delegation of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee was to attend the convention at the invitation of the organizers. Despite urgent appeals, however, our delegation was not granted entry visas to Italy in time. Thus, they were virtually prevented from fully participating in the negotiations of the convention, despite assurances of the organizers that they would create conditions for full and equal participation.

The Czechoslovak Peace Committee has sent to the convention participants a letter in which it sharply protests against this discrimination: The above steps give rise to just apprehensions over the sincerity of the negotiations which the organs, entrusted with the preparation of the convention, carried out with the representatives of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee. The letter further stresses that the Czechoslovak Peace Committee, as a representative of the mass movement for peace in the CSSR, welcomes any possibility to carry out an open and frank dialogue on all the questions of the current world struggle for peace, for the prevention of nuclear catastrophe, for disarmament, and for the development of broad-scale international cooperation. Thousands of participants in last year's world assembly for peace and life and against nuclear war, which was held in Prague, could confirm this. For this reason we saw in the Perugia convention one of the significant actions which could contribute toward mutual understanding, clarification of standpoints between various streams of the peace and antiwar movements, and toward overall strengthening of the struggle for peace, the Czechoslovak Peace Committee says in its letter. On our part, we were prepared for this dialogue, having expressed interest in taking part in the talks in Perugia. Despite the above regrettable act, the Czechoslovak Peace Committee declares yet again that it is willing to cooperate and lead an open dialogue with all organizations and individuals who are sincerely interested in waging a struggle for the preservation of world peace, for disarmament and against nuclear catastrophe.

CPSU'S ZAMYATIN HOLDS TALKS WITH CTK DIRECTOR

AU161226 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jul 84 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] Leonid Zamyatin, head of a CPSU Central Committee department, visited the CTK headquarters on Thursday [12 Jul]. He and CTK Central Director Otakar Svercina exchanged views on the current tasks of mass information media, especially in exchanging and disseminating information.

POTAC LEAVES FOR ECONOMIC TALKS IN WARSAW

LD161058 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Svatopluk Potac, federal deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, left for Warsaw today.

He will have talks with Manfred Gorywoda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers Planning Commission on the results of the first phase of work in coordinating the national economic plans of the CSSR and PPR for 1986-90 and its further work, and on certain matters of mutual economic cooperation between the two countries.

PARTY SECRETARIES DISCUSS ECONOMIC ISSUES

AU131343 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Jul 84 p 1

[CTK report: "Statewide Consultation of the Party Regional and City Committees' Secretaries for Industry: a More Demanding Approach to Planning"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Presided over by Miklos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and attended by Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Vaclav Janousek and Zbynek Sojak, heads of departments of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Vladimir Janza, minister deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, a statewide consultation was held in Prague yesterday of secretaries for industry of the regional party committee and of the Prague and Bratislava City party committees.

On the agenda were the conclusions of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee on the summit-level economic consultation of the CEMA member-states, and -- in harmony with the conclusions of the 9th and the 10th sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee on making the plan more progressive -- the results of the fulfillment of the state plan in the first half-year and ensuring the tasks of the year 1984. Discussed were the preparation of the state and economic plans for 1985, the progress of work on the preparation of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, as well as some topical tasks arising from the session of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

Unsubstantiated changes in the plan through dissolving [rozpustanie] reserves were criticized, and it was stressed that in addition to paying constant attention to the fulfillment of the stricter tasks of this year's state plan in the spirit of the conclusions of the 10th CPCZ Central Committee session, it is necessary to approach the preparation of the economic plan for 1985 more demandingly and more responsibly. At the same time making use of counter planning, maintaining the current pace of increasing production and raising effectiveness, not permitting attempts to reduce the starting base for the next year, and orienting the development of the working people's initiative in honor of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of our fatherland by the Soviet Army toward further intensifying the national economy, toward exposing and rationally utilizing all reserves in production, and toward increasing the savings of raw material and fuel-energy resources must continue. Despite the partial results achieved at all levels of management, it is necessary to begin to concretely fulfill much more decisively the resolutions of the eighth session of the CPCZ Central Committee on accelerated implementation of the results of science and technology in practice, and put its realization under the systematic control of party agencies and organizations.

In a discussion, the secretaries supplied information about the situation in regard to ensuring tasks in regions, and exchanged experience from party work in the fulfillment of the current tasks in the economic sphere.

PRC MINISTER DISCUSSES MEDICAL, S&T EXCHANGE

Talks With Kleiber

AU161759 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday [12 July] Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, SED Central Committee Politburo member, and minister for general engineering, agricultural machinery, and vehicle building, received for a friendly talk Cui Yueli, PRC minister for public health. Proceeding from the positive development of the traditional cooperation between the two countries both sides expressed their interest in expanding scientific-technological and economic relations.

Guenther Kleiber briefed Cui Yueli in great detail on the comprehensive production profits of the combines and enterprises of the industrial sector controlled by him, and referred to the purposeful implementation of the tasks set by the 10th SED Congress, the great efforts and achievements made by the working people in preparation for the 35th anniversary of the GDR. He submitted a number of proposals for further developing cooperation and the mutual exchange of goods in particular for the delivery of equipment in the sector of medical and laboratory technology. The rich experiences of the GDR in this sector, Guenther Kleiber stressed, offer many possibilities for cooperation.

Cui Yueli reported on the planned further development of the social and health sector as well as medical technology in the PRC. He praised the high level of the health supply in the GDR and the advanced high scientific-technological level of the medical technology sector. He and the delegation headed by him are particularly impressed by the capacity of the Medical Laboratory Technology Combine VEB.

The meeting was attended by Ludwig Mecklinger, GDR minister of health.

Meets Krolikowski

AU161800 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND German 14/15 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday [13 July] Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and SED Central Committee Politburo member, received for an exchange of views Cui Yueli, PRC minister of public health.

Werner Krolikowski briefed the guest on the successful implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, on the results of the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy in preparation for the 35th anniversary of the GDR, and on the consistent peace policy of party and government that are making an active contribution to preserving mankind from a nuclear inferno.

Both partners in the talk discussed questions of cooperation in the sector of health care and medical science in the interest of a further improvement of the health protection of the peoples of both states.

The PRC health minister reported on the construction of socialism and on the health and social policy in his country.

The talk was attended by Ludwig Mecklinger, GDR minister for health and Yang Chengxu, charge d'affaires a.i. of the PRC to the GDR.

NATO'S ACTIONS PROMPT PACT'S MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

LD141121 Hamburg DPA in German 0942 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 14 Jul (DPA) -- The GDR is stepping up construction of military installations. Optimum conditions for implementing current and future military tasks will be created, the East Berlin magazine MILITARY TECHNOLOGY reports. According to the Information Bureau West, the magazine writes that "in view of NATO making large-scale war preparations against the Warsaw Pact states," the socialist military system has to be developed accordingly.

FRG AIRCRAFT VIOLATES AIRSPACE; PROTEST MADE

LD121401 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1217 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 12 Jul (ADN) -- GDR airspace was again violated on 9 July 1984 by a single-engined FRG aircraft, registration letters D-EKSO. The airspace violation took place over Heiligenstadt Kreis. The aircraft then continued its flight in the direction of Wahlhausen and left GDR airspace near the village of Lindewerra. The GDR Permanent Mission in the FRG has protested strongly to the FRG Federal Chancellor's Office at this violation of GDR airspace, and stated that it expects the responsible FRG authorities to undertake effective steps to preclude such activities against GDR airspace, which are contrary to international law.

GERSTNER ON U.S. INTEREST RATES, LOCAL ECONOMY

DW161227 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Dr Karl-Heinz Gerstner's Sunday Economic Review]

[Text] Dear listeners, I wish you a good Sunday. Last time I was speaking of the United States' heaps of debts and of the acute dangers for the U.S. finances. All this has even aggravated in the past week: With DM2.85 the dollar exchange rate attained a new record level -- which is the highest level achieved within the last 10 years. Many countries, whose prices for imports increase, are suffering losses running into the billions and their foreign debts are increasing.

This high exchange rate of the dollar is not expressive of the dollar's purchasing power; rather, it is a consequence of the high interest rates in the United States which increase the demand for the dollar. England was compelled to also increase interest rates. Protest from West European and Asian countries, from all developing countries against the high interest and dollar exchange rates is increasing. Martin Feldstein, the U.S. President's chief adviser, has resigned to protest the policy of indebtedness.

I would like to deal more extensively with these dangerous events and also with the memorandum published last week by the DGB which was titled "The New Poverty." It is a shocking proof of the grave conditions under which millions of people in the FRG must live. A headline of yesterday's Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT read in part: "More Than 1.2 Million Households Are Living Below the Minimum Subsistence Level."

There is no poverty in the GDR, dear listeners. What is in the foreground for us today is our economic development in the first half of the year. The statistical report, which was published yesterday, is encouraging. It shows a remarkable growth in performances.

Growth rates further accelerated. Considering the current situation of the world economy this is a minor sensation, and I want to describe this accelerated growth as the most remarkable aspect of this semiannual report. Stability and dynamics, that is the main feature of the GDR economy. This is testified by the 5.1 percent increase in the produced national income. Last year it was 4 percent.

The results of industrial production are listed in two categories: net production and industrial goods production. In former times it was solely industrial goods production (IWP) [industrielle warenproduktion] with which plan fulfillment was accounted for. This was the value of the finished product, but since it also included all the supplies, the enterprise's genuine own performance did not manifest itself clearly enough. This is why we introduced the term net production in the plan account so as to identify the enterprise's own performance. Therefore, for some time now both terms, that is net production and industrial goods production, are listed together in the national economy plans and in statistical reports. This has made the economic occurrences more transparent and surveyable. In the first half of the year net production increased by 8 percent and industrial goods production by 4.3 percent. I think that the purpose and advantage of this plan account has been generally realized. If questions still arise, please write me, dear listeners.

We succeeded in achieving higher production yields with the same input in raw materials and energy as in the preceding year. This is a great success of our material economy and a consequence of our technological progress. The comprehensive state plan in science and technology has been fulfilled. The statistical report lists a large number of examples of such scientific knowledge translated into practise. New products and new technologies have made their way in the enterprises. Dear listeners, it is precisely in this field of scientific work, meaning in the carrying through of new technologies and in increasing labor productivity, where the decisive processes of our economic development are occurring, and this is where we today hold a prominent place in the world. We not only possess the ambition but also the intellectual and material potentials so as to stand our ground in science and technology with modern technologies.

Dear listeners, according to the semiannual report, more than 35,000 robots are working in our industry already. In the first half of the year more than 1,800 robots were built and utilized by young workers and technicians in the FDJ initiative "industrial robots." These are tasks for young people interested in technology. In the 6-month period a total of 290 million working hours were saved as a result of rationalization measures. 38,000 workers were set free for other works, above all, in their own enterprise -- for the third shift, for consumer goods production, and for the manufacture of rationalization facilities.

In the statistical report much space is devoted to increases in consumer goods production. They amount to 6 percent, which, after all, is consumer goods worth M1.2 billion in excess of the plan. I want to list the rich assortment of youth fashions, the good supply of fashionable sports shoes and leisure-time shoes, of which 230,000 pairs more than in the first half of 1983 were produced. Also in the fields of modern wrist watches, deep freezers, and washing machines production and supply increased. Dear listeners, what is said in the semiannual report on the results achieved in the construction industry sounds good: 101,438 apartments handed over. Through modernization measures 23,113 apartments were equipped with bathing or shower facilities, 23,385 apartments with an indoor toilet, and 13,348 apartments with modern heating. We are pleased, together with the tenants, about this improvement of housing conveniences. In the FDJ drive for the remodeling of houses 9,452 apartments were modernized, and 70,588 apartments were repaired free of charge for elderly and handicapped people. In the "join-in" movement a large number of citizens help to improve the quality of housing conditions. In Berlin more than 10,000 backyards inherited from the capitalist era were embellished systematically. The housing program has become a concern of all the people, and with the strength of all the people it will be implemented, as has been decided, till 1990.

The shaping of the capital is making visible headway. The day before yesterday, the model of the Thaelmann Park was shown in the press, which is being set up on the premises of the former gasworks on Dmitrov Street. It was shut down 2 years ago. Built around the park will be 900 apartments, shops, restaurants, sports facilities, an indoor swimming pool, and the first Zeiss planetarium in Berlin. It will be one of the most beautiful new housing areas in the capital. In the spirit of Ernst Thaelmann we are creating here at Prenzlauer Berg, the former proletarian quarters -- at the places of the evil capitalist past -- a green oasis.

Dear listeners, successes in the first half of the year are also reported from our agriculture. The targets in animal production were overfulfilled in all fields, above all, with regard to slaughter cattle. At present, harvesting is already under way. Last year 10 million tons of grain were harvested; this time this mark is to be surpassed. It is also with interest that we note that our foreign trade increased by 10 percent and that a positive balance-sheet was struck once again -- also with the non-socialist economic area.

Dear listeners, what emerges from the sober figures of the semiannual report is the overall view of a successful and crisis-free economy. We certainly do not forget the efforts and the high degree of work performances that stand behind all this. It was not easy, to be sure, to economize on such amounts of material so as to achieve the significant production increases with the same input in material. It was not easy to quickly open up new open-pit mines for our brown coal, and to succeed in introducing the third shift, and it certainly was not easy to shape our foreign-trade balance positively under the conditions of rigorous competition. It was and is not easy to keep abreast with the technological revolution or to accommodate housing construction to inter-urban construction, and it was not easy to activate the secondary raw materials economy in such a way that 12 percent of our raw material requirements can be covered now from secondary raw materials.

If somebody asks me about how we actually did it, then I would answer: It is through the party's wise economic strategy, which brings the advantages of socialist planning economy and socialist integration into full play, and through the conscious cooperation by millions of working people, that our economy has gained so much strength that we are able today to master the most difficult tasks.

In 1984 the GDR's economy is no longer what it was in the seventies. It has become stronger. This is surely the most important finding in an assessment of our economy. Today, when we set about making concentrated use of our increased strength -- and this is an advantage presented by a planned economy -- we can solve the greatest problems. When the electrification of the railroad becomes a matter of urgency to our power industry, we cut the time required to carry it out by half. When microelectronics gain unprecedented significance in the technical revolution, we can set up an entire industrial branch in no time. And when it becomes apparent that we must increase our efforts in the housebuilding sector in Berlin, we simply mobilize the forces required to build an additional 20,000 apartments in the next 2 years. Being part of this great effort which is devoted entirely to the well-being of our fellow man, makes life worth living to any and all of us, to put it modestly.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR MEETS PCI LEADER -- The secretary general of the PCI, Alessandro Natta, received the GDR ambassador to Italy, Dr Hans Voss, for a talk on Monday in Rome. The ambassador conveyed warm greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, which were reciprocated. In the talk, issues concerning relations between the SED and the PCI as well as between the GDR and Italy were discussed. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1517 GMT 16 Jul 84 LD]

MPR NATIONAL DAY MESSAGES SENT BY LEADERS

AU121212 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Jul 84 p 3

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a telegram of congratulations to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and chairman of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], and Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, on the national day of Mongolia, the 63rd anniversary of the popular revolution's victory. We publish the text of the telegram as follows:

Esteemed Comrades!

On the occasion of the national holiday of the MPR, the 63rd anniversary of the victory of the popular revolution, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Council of Ministers, and our entire people, we send our heartfelt greetings and good wishes to you, the Central Committee of the MPRP, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, the Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Mongolian people.

Our party, government, and people highly appreciate the results achieved by the Mongolian people led by the MPRP in the construction of socialist society and the development of economy and culture since the victory of revolution.

The active foreign policy of the MPR contributes to the people's struggle for peace and security and has won appreciation on the Asian Continent and all over the world.

It is our pleasure to call to mind the fraternal friendship and comprehensive internationalist relations of our parties, countries, and peoples that are developing in a balanced manner, under the principle of Marxism-Leninism.

We highly appreciate the recent presidential meeting which has contributed to the deepening of cooperation. We are convinced that the new friendship and cooperation agreement will serve as a firm basis for the further development of our relations.

On your national holiday, we wish you, the entire Mongolian people, success in achieving new results in carrying out the decisions of the 17th Congress of the MPRP, in fulfilling the Seventh 5-Year Plan, in making their country flourish, and in the cause of peace and progress.

ACZEL ON DISSIDENCE, MEDIA, INTERNATIONAL ROLE

PM161157 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 12 Jul 84 pp 7-8

[Interview with MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Gyorgy Aczel by Bernard Frederick in Budapest; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Frederick] The Western press is continually on the lookout for dissidence in the socialist countries. It seems to have difficulty in finding material in Hungary. Is there no opposition in your country?

[Aczel] If you follow the reports of some Western propaganda organs, you are likely to be misled. They state that there are a large number of "dissidents" in Hungary. The truth is that this is the result of various phenomena. First, very broad sections of the masses are taking part in the debates on the means of continually promoting the renewal of our society. The discussions initiated and led by the party give rise to the expression of different, often harsh opinions, which we do not describe as "oppositionist." As our great revolutionary poet Attila Jozsef wrote, the anger is expressed not against us but in our favor.

We regret that a section of the Western press sees this as "dissidence."

In addition there are some people who try to get round our laws and sometimes violate them; or who may express justified criticisms while trying to ignore the existence of imperialism's threat. Those people base their calculations on the aggravation of our present difficulties and are anxious to collaborate with any antisocialist propaganda organ.

Their views have no support in our country, and their aspirations do not meet with broad support in Hungary. Moreover, they themselves realize this.

Of course, I do not want to play down the problem. In politics, especially in ideology, the quantitative criterion is not decisive. But it must be realized that those who reject everything offer no prospects and have no foundation. There is no need for them to indulge in dissidence to bring about an improvement and achievable progress: Everybody knows that it is easier to obtain by remaining on the government platform. If their aim is to destroy rather than improve, then it is impossible for them to win support in working class circles. Hungarians want to live and build, they are safeguarding their socialist gains and are prepared to defend them. This amounts to saying that those people, those "dissidents," have never had, do not have, and probably never will have an audience among the masses.

The explanation is simple: MSZMP is accepted and actively supported by a decisive majority of citizens. Moreover, the fact that in our country very important economic and social questions are discussed in the framework of open debates in which different opinions are expressed already makes it possible, to some extent, to prevent differing ideas from degenerating into dissidence. In my view the better the policy we define and implement, the less chance there will be for those who give advice while remaining on the sidelines to win support or any real influence in the country.

[Frederick] Are you satisfied with your media? With your press and television?

[Aczel] What does satisfied mean? I am like most newspaper readers and viewers in any part of the world: things please me, others do not.

I have reason to be satisfied if I think about how much the mass media news bulletins, particularly on Hungarian radio and television, have improved in the past 10 or 15 years. News has been speeded up and it is generally no longer behind the international standard. As regards the authenticity and honesty of the news, we bear comparison with the Western press. I must add that we paint a more honest picture of the Western world than it paints of us....

I am also satisfied with the fact that in the past 5 or 6 years the media have become more of a democratic forum than before. They publish considerable numbers of readers' letters and often open their columns to debates between readers and experts -- historians, sociologists, etc. The television and radio often use the possibilities which modern technology gives them: They frequently broadcast live programs in which listeners or viewers take part in the program.

The structure of our press now corresponds in many respects to the needs of a modern society, with an open and collective democratic spirit, but it is far from satisfying us as regards the level of news and publicity given to the problems which concern the community.

I am dissatisfied with the media's efficiency, the way in which the media "sells" and exploits different events. You understand, I have no regrets about the lack of any sensationalism and manipulation in our press. I do not criticize it for not being unscrupulous, like some organs elsewhere. I am sure you do not need me to give you examples....

One absolute requirement is that news should be objective. This does not rule out a clear and marked stance, an autonomous opinion, liveliness and interest, and a more considered and definite selection.

Our press is often distinguished by complacency and laziness. I am often furious to see how our media react to a particular event, be it a political assassination, an incident, a provocation, a court case, or a public scandal.

Although it is no consolation, we are not alone. A piece of news like the explosion of a Cuban aircraft, killing 79 people -- an action for which Miami-based counter-revolutionaries claimed responsibility -- or one of the latest pieces of news on the acquittal by the American courts of the people who murdered five communists, were purely and simply ignored in the West. But it must be admitted that we have not done enough to condemn this type of crime. We still have a great deal to learn in condemning manipulations and revealing the truth.

[Frederick] Hungary lies at an important European intersection. A succession of heads of state visit it. What role do you intend to play in this period of international tension? What is the future for East-West relations?

[Aczel] I would not like to exaggerate our country's role in world politics. Ours is a small country, and even a bigger country would be wrong not to realize the limits of its possibilities. We are pleased with the visits to Hungary by different heads of state and of government -- be they from socialist countries, developing countries, or capitalist countries -- and we, for our part, make use of the opportunity to visit foreign countries.

Our international policy is based on the principle that our national socialist interests are inseparable from the alliance system to which Hungary belongs. When we have talks with politicians from different places, we defend our special national interests as a member of that alliance system. In this sphere we leave no room for doubt or tactics.

The development of East-West relations and the judgment passed on them are and will remain a crucial question in international policy. We are making every effort to prevent their deterioration and to facilitate an improvement in them on a lasting basis, to ensure that confrontation, cold war fear, and the arms race do not prevail. Here we must pay tribute -- and this is not in the least superficial -- to the role played by the Soviet Union in maintaining the balance of forces and in promoting world peace in mankind's interest.

Unfortunately, I see no reason to be optimistic in the short term. But I am convinced that there is no alternative to the development of East-West relations: Common sense and real common interests will eventually prevail. We want to make every effort to ensure that that happens as quickly as possible.

[Frederick] How do you now assess your relations with France?

[Aczel] In assessing French-Hungarian relations, two things should be taken into account: First, a centuries-old tradition of unity and second, the two countries' situations and characteristics, dissimilar in many respects. This is probably why the two countries have not, at least until recently, attached the same importance to these relations. A change seems to have started in this field, and our relations seem to be developing increasingly on the basis of mutual intentions. I welcome this and hope that this trend will grow stronger and become lasting.

Allow me to talk first about our economic relations, which remain well short their potential. We acknowledge that we are partly to blame for this: The quality, modernity, and range of our products often do not allow us to expand our trade. We want to remedy this. Nevertheless, our economic relations with other countries show that it is possible and advantageous to maintain trade relations with us. We would point out that the FRG, our major trading partner in the Western world, accounts for 7.4 percent of our total exports and 10.2 percent of our imports.

It seems to us that French economic circles -- apart from certain sectors -- are not sufficiently interested in cooperation with Hungary. The French Government also intends to remedy this on the basis of mutual interests, I believe.

The situation is better as far as scientific and cultural relations are concerned: Mutual interests and willingness to cooperate are greater there. Clearly there are boundless unexplored opportunities there, and in some fields our relations are too one-sided.

I have mentioned relations between the two states, which are independent of inter-party relations. I would add that we Hungarian communists welcomed the fact that France elected a left-wing government. Your country's efforts to progress and its revolutions have always been a major stimulus and source of strength to us. They still characterize our traditions. They are also reflected in relations between the PCF and our party. These traditions, deeply rooted in history, and our shared interests encourage us, I believe, in the present struggles and in responsible social action on which the future depends, to intensify our bonds of solidarity within respect for each party's orientation for a more just and humane world.

HUNGARIAN IDEA OF PERSONALITY CULT VIEWED

AU161703 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jul 84 p 5

[Permanent correspondent Slavoljub Djukic report]

[Excerpts] Budapest, Jul -- A political representative has told us about his meeting a guest from France. They talked about Hungarian events in 1956 and the 20th CPSU Congress at which Nikita Khrushchev presented a secret report on the "personality cult." The Frenchman, who has a different opinion about the achievements of Khrushchev's report, asks, not without irony: "What is the 20th congress? After all, it is only a meeting between the 19th and the 21st congresses." For the Hungarians, the 20th congress represents the beginning of time.

Memory of Khrushchev

Everything that is happening in this country today -- in social atmosphere and in interpreting the essence of socialist democracy -- is in its own way an extended echo of the fifties.

For Nikita Khrushchev they would say that he was a "utopian and a controversial personality, apt to go into extremes," but no one forgets him for the 20th congress and the far-reaching consequences of this event.

Many countries had a Rakosi and a Rajk, an executioner and a victim. Nowhere has the curtain been raised as much as in Hungary. Through new books, films, or memories of people who survived the fifties, the Hungarians return to Rakosi's time all over again, with an astonishing frankness and profoundness. That which elsewhere is only an ugly past that is stored in historical archives, in Hungary is a living past that did not lose its political messages.

To Tell Truth Is Not All There Is

Not everybody is happy by the constant returning to the fifties. Nor is the leadership showing enthusiasm, fearing that the criticism of the "personality cult" may turn into its opposite -- the negation of everything that has been done in Hungary after the war. However, this talk cannot be stopped, nor would anybody try to stop it.

Have their experiences been the hardest, or are the Hungarians the most sensitive? Or is that which is at stake something much bigger? People here do not go into more extensive explanations, which always impose other unpleasant questions. They simply say that the present Hungarian society results from a previous period and therefore it is only natural that intellectual life tries to "thoroughly clear up the remnants of previous years."

To thoroughly clear up -- what does that mean? According to them, to tell the people the whole truth is not all. Recalling "that truth" serves the further progress of society. There is a conspicuous detail, namely; that discussions about the fifties intensify whenever a need is felt for new breakthroughs.

That is certainly the reason why Hungarian historians and researchers avoid the generally accepted term "personality cult" which denotes Stalin's time. They say that, if what was involved was only personality cult, then these were only errors of individuals in the society in which everything was otherwise all right. What is involved, however, is Stalinism as a system of relations that produced violence and contagious distrust. One should start from that with a view to preventing anything similar from happening "sometime and somewhere."

The Hungarians enter harsh ideological confrontations. In some cases, even the police intervene, although that happens rarely and without any drastic measure, because there is almost no opposition that would destroy the system. What adds to the irony of the situation, the authorities are in conflict with the man they least want to be in conflict with. That is the case of Laszlo Rajk's son who was 1 month old when his father was killed in 1949. The young Rajk is presented in the West as a dissident who "is not against socialism, but in everything wants more than has been achieved in this country." Here, however, one avoids publicly writing off people whose attitudes are not accepted, especially not a Rajk. They do not want victims who always leave an opposite impression in the public of the one desired.

Investigating the past means more to the Hungarians than a historical obligation. This is a policy with a wider reach.

U.S. POLICY PART OF BROAD ANTICOMMUNIST STRATEGY

AU131422 Warsaw NOWE DROGI in Polish Jun 84 pp 55-70

[Jerzy Wolowski article: "U.S. Policy Toward Poland in the Light of Facts and Documents"]

[Excerpts] The title of this article is the title of the book that has recently created enormous interest and disappeared from bookshops within hours. The book was published by POLISH AGENCY INTERPRESS in Warsaw this year. In his interview for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR on 4 April of this year -- TRYBUNA LUDU carried this interview on 12 April -- W. Jaruzelski described the book as a kind of unofficial white book of the "severe sins" committed against our country by the United States.

Polish affairs occupy a relatively small place in and are not considered an independent subject of U.S. foreign policy. U.S. policy toward Poland is merely a segment of the broad anticommunist and anti-Soviet strategy and one of the elements of confrontation against the entire socialist system. However, Poland has been allotted a special place in the U.S. "anticommunist crusade." Poland has become the object of in-depth and comprehensive interference and aggression so that it could be snatched out of the community of the socialist states. Poland has also been given the role of an easy tool in the implementation of the tasks of the U.S. worldwide confrontation with the forces of socialism and social progress.

Washington's covert efforts to destabilize sociopolitical conditions and to encourage centrifugal tendencies in the socialist community countries are most aggressive vis-a-vis our country.

Why has Poland been chosen as the object of an especially strong, open, and concentrated strike? The following are the most important reasons why the U.S. confrontation policy toward Poland has been intensified many times over:

- 1) military premises: Poland's strategic position in the center of the European theater of war; the largest military, manpower, industrial, and raw materials potential in the Warsaw Pact next to the USSR; and a long border of 1,244 km with the USSR;
- 2) relatively many differences by which the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism are being implemented in Poland -- these differences have accumulated over many years -- and the inadequacy of independent measures capable of effectively compensating for these differences;
- 3) failure to overcome in good time the contradictions of socialist development that were caused to a decisive extent by the party's erroneous policy -- by departure from the Leninist norms of party internal life, by the bureaucratic-autocratic curbs on people's socialist rule, by deformations, simplifications, and neglects attending the ideological activities and ideoeducational work among people, and by the lack of ability of the party to take over the political leadership of the masses in good time;
- 4) the specific structure of Polish society, which is very different from the structure in other socialist countries: The most important elements of this structure are a low level of class consciousness in some segments of the workers class; a high ratio of believers; a specific type of creative cultural activity; the emotional force of response of some segments of society; the relics of the old ideological trends, nationalism, parochialism, and bellicose clericalism; the still inadequate condition of the citizens' knowledge of history, the economy, and the law, which is responsible for blunting the class view of reality; and the fact that about one-fifth of the nation resides permanently abroad;

5) errors in the economic policy of the seventies, including the excessive expansion of the investment program and the considerable yet little effective dependence of the economy on the West, especially credit and technological dependence; excessive "transparence" of economic structures; and excessive import intensify of production in many branches of industry;

6) The especially complex and complicated national and social heritage, especially that of the past 150 years.

Five general conclusions can be drawn from the Polish experience in the past 4 years as affected by Polish-U.S. relations:

1) Attempts to undermine the postwar political-territorial order in Europe and plans to "disintegrate" the socialist community from within will not succeed. Such expectations are inevitably condemned to failure. The far-reaching advance of socialist construction in line with the most vital interests of the peoples, the ideological-political unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries, and their defense power are reasons why every Western politician with realistic mentality should recognize that truth as final.

2) The socialist system is defending itself against imperialist infiltration primarily through its own resources, through its unshakable vitality, through the inexhaustible blessings of the ideological thought of Marxism-Leninism, through the political-organizational work of the Workers Party, and through the immortal testament of many generations of revolutionaries and fighters for class, national, and social liberation. The wisdom, prudence, and class instinct of the workers class and the socialist consciousness of the working peasants and the intelligentsia are inevitably responsible for the fact that the mass of the Polish people is determined to defend its political achievements, to reject hypocritical and reactionary slogans and appeals, to double its energy in overcoming the manifestations of crisis, and to create conditions under which the country can be taken onto the road of stability and development. This assertion is true, regardless of the extent of the problems that still have to be solved and of the length of the present crisis.

3) The policy of aggression, restriction, and boycott vis-a-vis Poland could have been more effective but for the stand adopted by allies and friends of socialist Poland, help from fraternal Soviet Union, and support from other socialist countries. Each member of the socialist community can count on such assistance now and in the future in line with the principle "one for all and all for one."

4) The period of the past 4 years has cast a very thick and dark shadow on the traditions and gains of the Polish-U.S. relations dating back 65 years. That is bound to affect the future of these relations, all the more so since this period is still not over. The unilateral large-scale destruction by the United States of the infrastructure of our bilateral cooperation, U.S. perfidy, and the loss of the capital of trust have already inflicted and will continue to inflict great political and psychological losses on the United States. The image of the United States that was formed in the past in the awareness of the Polish community is being damaged more and more with each passing day.

5) The key to improving Polish-U.S. relations is in Washington's hands. Only abandoning the policy of confrontation and propaganda aggression could make the Polish authorities change their stand. The logic of events indicates that the White House is bound to sober up sooner or later. It would be better for the American side if this necessary reorientation does not have long to materialize.

CARDINAL GLEMP RETURNS FROM FRG, ROME VISITS

LD170224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] After a visit to the FRG and Rome lasting almost 2 weeks, Primate of Poland Cardinal Jozef Glemp returned to Warsaw today. The primate was greeted at Okęcie Airport by representatives of the Episcopate of Poland, including Secretary, Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski and Minister Adam Lopatka, head of the Office of Religious Affairs.

OBODOWSKI DELEGATION RETURNS FROM DPRK TALKS

LD170318 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Summary] Warsaw, 16 July -- A Polish delegation headed by Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, has returned home from the DPRK. The delegation took part in the ninth session of the Polish-Korean Consultative Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation. During its visit to Korea the Polish delegation was received by President Kim Il-song.

2 SENTENCED, 2 ACQUITTED IN PRZEMYK DEATH TRIAL

LD161239 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw Voivodship Court has passed a verdict in the case of Grzegorz Przemyk's death. The court found the two ambulance men guilty of the beating and sentenced Michal W. to 2 and 1/2 years imprisonment and Jacek Sz. to 2 years imprisonment. This sentence was passed because they were also found guilty of beating another patient in the casualty ward. The two ambulance men have been banned from working in the health service for 5 years.

The court found the accused militia officers, Ireneusz K. and Arkadiusz D., not guilty. With regard to the doctors, Pawel W. and Bronislaw J., the legal qualification of their conduct was amended from deliberate to unpremeditated and on the basis of the Amnesty Decree the court decided to discontinue the proceedings.

Sadowska: Police Protected

NC161423 Paris AFP in English 1337 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Warsaw, July 16 (AFP) -- Two policemen accused of beating up a student who died shortly after his arrest were acquitted today by a Warsaw court.

Mrs. Sadowska, known for her work on an aid committee for political prisoners in Poland, withdrew her civil suit against the police on the first day of the trial. She said it was clear the ambulancemen, Michal Wysocki, aged 35, and Jacek Szyzdek, aged 26, were being used as scapegoats to protect policemen Arkadiusz Denkwicz, aged 36, and Ireneusz Kosciuk, aged 22, who were the real culprits.

Medical experts told the court that Mr. Przemyk's stomach injuries could only have been inflicted at the police station, not in the ambulance or the first-aid centre, as the prosecution alleged.

PRON NATIONAL COUNCIL ADOPTS AMNESTY APPEAL

LD161922 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] There has been a meeting of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] National Council in the Sejm's Hall of Columns. The purpose and subject of the meeting was presented by the council's chairman, Jan Dobraczynski.

[Begin recording] [Dobraczynski] I open today's meeting of the council, whose main subject will be matters concerning the upcoming 40th anniversary celebrations. I would like to welcome all of you: first of all the guests, headed by Professor Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, and all those assembled here. I now hand over the meeting to Professor Orzechowski, who will present an analysis of the movement's (?current) activity and the implementation of PRON's tasks over the 40th anniversary of People's Poland.

[Orzechowski] Mr Chairman, esteemed council. The subject of the meeting of the National Council is set by several important political and social facts for PRON. On 20 July 2 years will have elapsed since the PRON declaration was passed. It crowned the first period of the movement, which was marked by the grass-roots creation of the Committee for National Salvation and then the Committee for National Rebirth. The first congress concluded the initial period of the movement's creation. It defined its place in the state's political system. It mapped out the directions and principles for activity in the immediate future. The concepts formulated at that time defined the most important issues, i.e., the fundamental values and goals which determine the essence of our movement and serve a broadly conceived national accord and cooperation. The recently ended -- yesterday, in fact -- people's council elections were also a stage, a manifestation and plane of that accord. A preliminary balance must be drawn up today; we must look at the road we have traversed in order to formulate, on the basis of the experiences, proposals for further work.

The struggle for social trust, for credibility: this is a key issue for the mobilization of national life, for freeing the immense reserves that exist in every sphere of social credibility is currently the activity of the people's councils. It can and should be the plane on which the national accord and rebirth movement may gain impetus, arouse society to action on the tasks undertaken by the people's councils to promote the implementation of the electoral program. Looking for a place for itself in this work, the movement should draw all the conclusions resulting from the election campaign concerning the state of national accord and rebirth and its own weaknesses in this area.

First, PRON's standing and force of influence in the home and the workplace should be strengthened.

Second, the new opinion-forming milieus of society should be entered, taking advantage inter alia of the favorable social climate surrounding the national aid to schools campaign.

Third, fuller advantage should be taken of the collective participation in the movement of the great [word indistinct] organization of social associations. PRON should become a plane for their effective cooperation, for the fusion of dispersed efforts and perhaps even means; and for many of them a real opportunity for the social upgrading of their useful activity. Participation by the developing and uniting trade union movement in PRON activities becomes a matter of great importance.

Fourth, all levels of the movement, in close cooperation with the signatories of the 20 July declaration, should take particular care of and consolidate groups of social actives shaped during the election campaign. It is our particularly valuable -- simply -- the most valuable asset.

Fifth, one has to give shape and to consolidate the practice of partnerlike cooperation of various political forces and social milieus within PRON.

Sixth, one has to consistently implement the targets announced in the program of the movement's first congress and in the electoral declaration, which are connected with improvement and democratization of the methods of executing power, managing national economy, and changing social awareness and attitudes. The program documents of the first congress still lay out the directions for our movement's activity. The ability to choose what is most important today, what the society and the state needs now, what expresses and fulfills ideological and political contents of national rebirth to the fullest, is the essential issue. PRON has been and remains the movement for socialism, open to those who want to create, consolidate, and defend socialism. Our activities, our achievements, and experience are part of the history and experience of our socialist homeland, part of the history and experience of the 40 years of the People's Poland.

PRON wants the pride of joint achievement and development to become something in which all Poles will participate. Because of this we proclaimed ourselves several times and we again proclaim ourselves, on the eve of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland and after the election to people's councils, for creating the possibilities for all those who involved themselves in activities contrary to the interests of the nation and the state to return to normal life.

PRON activities in civic education and moral rebirth go halfway to meet national accord and shape patriotic attitudes. Social justice, tolerance, respect for individual and public work, restoration of abilities for efficient and well organized work are the universal values which we decided to widely disseminate because they are necessary for the nation's rebirth.

Our documents only indicate what PRON wishes to be. But what it is able to become in reality, what it is able to do on behalf of national accord and rebirth, and how permanently it is able to sink roots in our sociopolitical reality, will be determined first and foremost by praxis, the concrete actions of thousands and millions of participants and sympathizers. That will be determined by the ability and will to turn into deeds ideas that have been declared -- and by the capacity to implement concrete actions. We would like to invite all participants to take part in the discussion begun today by the National Council on what lies behind us, on what is ahead of us, and how we are going to implement the things we have decided and are deciding. We would like to invite all the cells and echelons of the signatories, the social organizations, the individual participants in or sympathisers with our movement. The considerations and personal motions presented in these discussions will promote the undertaking of new initiatives to speed up the process of national accord, eliminate the barriers and main sources of conflict, and facilitate Poland's entry onto the road of successful socialist development [end recording]

Those were excerpts from Professor Marian Orzechowski's speech. Next Alfred Beszterda, deputy chairman of the PRON National Council, discussed the people's councils election campaigns and the conclusions that follow from it. Here they are in a nutshell.

[Begin Beszterda recording] We can responsibly state that our movement has contributed to the further democratization of socio-political life and that it has given proof of its consistency in the implementation of the first congress resolutions by gaining new members and sympathizers, increasing its prestige, and widening the scope of its social influence.

But while we make a positive assessment of the realization of the electoral campaign goals, we cannot pass over the weaknesses and shortcomings of this campaign. These weaknesses and shortcomings seems to have derived, first, from the existence and functioning of bad habits among the organizers and among the electors; second, from lack of experience; and third, from the current social determining factors, which continue to be characterized by distrust, passivity, and discouragement among a section of society.

Among the weaknesses and shortcomings are certain aspects of the general public consultations by candidate councillors, in which over 2.3 million electors took place. The possibilities inherent in this new institution were not fully exploited everywhere by our movement. This affects the scale of the public's participation and the substantive contents of these meetings. It appears that these issues should be analyzed in greater depth, especially when one considers the need to activate civic attitudes. The specific character status from other institutions of the electoral law was not always understood in the electoral campaign. Thus it is desirable that specific organizational solutions be worked out with the future in mind.

In electoral practice the work of the electoral college sometimes became complicated, especially at the basic level, which was the result of the lack of models for this institution and attempts to carry out very difficult tasks by following old electoral practices which had not been fully uprooted. The electoral law regulations must function for a longer period to enable one to state on the basis of practice whether or not they are suitable and meet public and state needs. The same applies to the current regulations. Four new electoral institutions successfully passed their preliminary test: the principle of general social consultation with the candidates at preelectoral meetings, the presentation of twice the number of candidates per mandate, the electoral college, and the obligation to draw up local electoral campaigns. Their functioning yielded positive political results. [end recording]

A discussion was held of the issues touched on in the two reports. At the end of the session the National Council adopted three documents: on the electoral campaign of the people's councils and the elections; on support for the Polish Government's stance on attempts by Western states to undermine the Potsdam decisions; and a PRON appeal to the Sejm. This document was read out by Professor Jerzy Ozdowski.

[Begin Ozdowski recording] The appeal of the PRON National Council: National accord is an essential precondition for the development of Poland and the consolidation of the socialist state. Poland needs cooperation between all citizens, their responsibility, activity, social initiative, and every wise deed that consolidates and deepens socialist renewal. Only in this way can we realize our shared national goals. We have already achieved some of these goals. The people's rule is expanding and the methods whereby power is implemented are being improved. Citizens have gained the opportunity for exerting greater influence on public issues. The practice of general social consultations is consolidating itself. The structures of the socialist state have been fortified. A perceptible improvement is taking place in the economic situation. Poland is regaining its international position. The political situation in Poland is clearly stabilizing. This was emphatically confirmed by the elections to the people's councils. The decisive majority of the public stated their support for national accord, order, calm, and a continuation of the policy of socialist reforms -- the sociopolitical and economic ones.

Through its attitude the public has given the authorities the credit of confidence, in the conviction that this is what the good and future of the homeland require.

One cannot disappoint this trust. Further steps are needed to confirm the permanency of the line of accord, struggle, and socialist reforms, creating more favorable conditions for its implementation. When continuing the process of socialist renewal, one has to draw upon the rich achievements of the 40 years of People's Poland. It is our joint work, a source of justified national pride, and a lasting foundation of the further development of the homeland. PRON desires that all Poles share satisfaction over our joint achievement and its augmentation. With this end in mind we state our support for the creation of the opportunity for those who have become involved in activities that contravene the law and the interests of the nation and state to return to normal life. We state our support for this opportunity being extended to those who have been sentenced by legally binding sentences and those against whom penal proceedings are underway.

Acting in accordance with the principles of socialist humanism, the PRON National Council appeals to the Sejm of the PPR to proclaim a broad amnesty for those who indulged in crimes for political reasons and less dangerous common crimes or offenses. We are convinced that, taking into account the vital interests of the state and the need for order and internal calm, an amnesty will represent a fulfillment of the expectations and hopes of many of the milieus of Polish society.

The National Council of PRON [applause] [end recording]

Orzechowski Resigns

LD161856 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] The PRON National Council has accepted the resignation of Jerzy Grazybczak from the function of deputy chairman of the National Council and Marian Orzechowski from the function of secretary general of the council.

Jozef Kukulka, deputy chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee, has been elected to the post of deputy chairman of the council and Jerzy Jaskiernia, chairman of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth Main Board, has been elected to the post of secretary general of the council.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS ATTEND AWARDS CEREMONY

LD161508 Warsaw PAP in English 1419 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, July 16 -- A ceremony of handing state awards is taking place at the Palace of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw. Forty-four awards were granted to a total of 200 people.

The ceremony is attended by Wojciech Jaruzelski, Henryk Jablonski, Roman Malinowski and Edward Kowalczyk.

The awards were granted after a four-year period, as the two-year routine cycle of presenting them on the eve of Poland's national day in each even-numbered year was interrupted in 1982 due to the difficult situation facing the country.

DATA ISSUED ON 14TH PLENUM RESOLUTION FULFILLMENT

AU131230 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Jul 84 pp 3-4

["Information on Fulfillment of the 14th PZPR Central Committee Plenum Resolution"; issued by the PZPR Central Committee Economic Department in Warsaw on 30 June]

[Text] The 14th PZPR Central Committee Plenum on 18-19 November 1983 evaluated the implementation of the Socioeconomic Program of the Ninth PZPR Congress and adopted the resolution "On the Party's Tasks of Boosting the Effectiveness of the Implementation of the Socioeconomic Goals."

The PZPR Politburo approved the "Schedule for Implementing the Tasks Allotted to the Party Committees, Cells, and Organizations in Line With the Politburo Report Submitted to the 14th Plenum and With the Plenum Resolution."

This report, which was drawn up by the PZPR Central Committee Economic Department, accounts for the implementation since last November of the tasks mapped out by the 14th plenum.

1. Ensuring Increases in the Flow of Consumer Goods

The most crucial tasks mapped out by the 14th plenum resolution included the task of speeding up industrial production by various measures, including:

- providing priority supplies of raw and other materials for the production of consumer goods;
- covering the staple consumer goods used by the working people by government orders;
- reducing manpower shortages in the factories producing consumer goods;
- supporting the production of consumer goods by economic mechanisms to be modified in 1984.

A number of specific decisions was made in the central annual plan and in government decrees in order to implement those tasks. The Council of Ministers has decreed priority supplies of materials for the factories producing the consumer goods and services that are covered by government orders and operational programs. The assortment of the goods covered by the government orders has been enlarged to 29 lines. Following these decisions, priority supplies of raw and other materials go to the producers of the goods such as clothing, footwear, soap, detergents, schoolbooks, notebooks, standard articles of household equipment, radio, and television.

The 1985 plan assumptions provide for expanding the range of government orders so that they include other important consumer goods and spare parts for household equipment. The operation program for clothing and knitted goods for children up to 15 will be maintained.

To reduce manpower shortages in the factories that produce consumer goods the following measures are being taken:

- Retired people are being encouraged to take up additional jobs by having the ceilings of their earnings raised to a level at which their pensions are not affected.

-- Factory economic teams are being organized to more effectively exploit the production potential of the factories that produce consumer goods.

-- Compulsory labor registration was introduced for a temporary period in 14 voivodships in line with the Council of Ministers decree dated 8 August 1983 and based on the law of 21 July 1983 concerning special measures to overcome the socioeconomic crisis.

In addition, decisions were made to increase the production capacities of the industries and factories that produce consumer goods. For example: The implementation of Council of Ministers Resolution No 88 of July 1983 on increasing the light industry's production of consumer goods has resulted in the overfulfillment of the plan for the supply of clothing, textiles, knitted articles, hosiery, and footwear to the tune of over Z70 billion.

The solutions that stimulate the production of consumer goods of crucial importance to the public continue to be applied this year as well. In justified cases priority measures are taken to increase contributions to the State Vocational Activation Fund. The factories that produce consumer goods are wholly or partially relieved of the sinking-fund payments to the state budget. Income tax concessions are granted to factories that engage in the additional production of consumer goods. The Polish National Bank grants priority loans to the plants resuming production after periods of idleness.

The extensive priority measures to stimulate the production of consumer goods have improved the flow of these goods for the population, but have not made it possible to restore the market balance, especially in view of the rapid increases in the population's nominal incomes.

The tasks mapped out by the 14th plenum resolution continue to be in force and must be consistently implemented because the increases in the production of consumer goods have outstripped the increases in general production by only a small margin. Whereas general production in 1983 increased 6.7 percent, the production and supply of consumer goods increased about 7 percent.

These results could have been better if the producers were more disciplined when signing and implementing contracts under government orders. Delays in signing these contracts and failure to adhere to the targets stipulated by the 1984 Central Annual Plan adversely affect the implementation of the production and flow of consumer goods.

That is why it is necessary to tighten the conditions under which producers and traders sign and implement contracts on the goods covered by government orders. The Council of Ministers Planning Commission proposes to tighten these conditions in the 1985 Central Annual Plan and thus to stipulate more stringent quality requirements.

2. Creating Conditions for Development of Farming and Food Economy

The basic tasks mapped out by the 14th plenum resolution provide for the further development of the production and supply of industrial articles for farming and the food economy, and for improvements in the economic-fiscal instruments operating in farming and the food economy.

The production and supply of a large part of technical equipment for farming are being implemented under the scheme of the government operational program. The necessary investments to promote development and modernization are continuing in the sector of tractors, farm machines, and installations for the farm-food industry and of metal articles for the market places in rural areas.

The Department of Metallurgy and Machine-Building has drawn up a comprehensive program for developing the industries that produce technical equipment for farm and food production up to 1990. The implementation of this program will ensure further improvements in the flow of machines and implements to farming and rural areas. Domestic production is being supplemented by the necessary import of farm machines and equipment from the CEMA countries, mainly from the USSR.

All these measures have helped to increase the value of farm equipment supplies from Z85 billion in 1982 to Z95 billion in 1984, in line with the plan assumptions.

The supply of spare parts and farm implements is being improved. In 1983 the supply of spare parts was over 12 percent higher than in 1982. It is expected that this supply will increase 15 percent in 1984.

To eliminate the wearisome shortages of simple farm implements and metal articles, their production has been included in the operational program. The rural area's requirements in 1984 of products such as forks, sickles, shovels, scythes, chains, and nails will be met 90-100 percent.

Crucial improvements are being registered in the supply of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides. The 3-year plan stipulates that the production of fertilizers should increase 12 percent. The present production and supply of fertilizers for rural areas indicate that this task is being correctly implemented.

To improve the exploitation of the production base of farming measures are being taken to speed up the development of land reclamation and the supply of water to rural areas. Development programs in this regard up to 1990 have been formulated and a central reserve of investments funds of Z5 billion has been set aside this year for the use of the individual voivodships in line with their individual needs. It is expected that a similar reserve will be set aside next year.

Measures have been taken to better exploit farm produce and to improve the flow of foodstuffs for the population. One such measure is the implementation of the government programs for developing baking and dairy production.

In connection with the present economic reform, the legal principles and economic-fiscal instruments applying to the specific conditions of farming and food will be improved.

The pricing policy, which is being implemented, seeks to ensure that farm production is profitable to at least the minimum extent and that correct ratios between retail food prices and farm produce procurement prices are maintained.

The food price hikes that were introduced last January and that were connected with the farm produce procurement price hikes of July 1983 were of this character. In line with the 14th plenum resolution the public was extensively consulted on the alternative proposals concerning changes in retail prices. Efforts were made to ensure a genuine character of those consultations, which took 2 months and made it possible to gather large materials, often in excess of the terms of reference of the subject under consultations. The activities carried out in that period on the initiative of various bodies, including party cells and organizations, made it possible to draw up a price hike alternative on the strength of the views and observations supplied by the people, especially by the worker communities. The views and proposals of trade unions were extensively taken into consideration when drawing up that alternative.

The information about the results of the consultations and about the proposals submitted during them had been supplied to the public before the decision on price hikes was taken. The price hike decision made allowances for the basic proposals stemming from the public consultations. One such proposal, which was implemented, was to increase the funds to compensate the poorest sections of the population for price hikes and to speed up the third stage of the reform of the system of family allowances and retirement pensions. The results of those consultations have been taken into consideration by this year's price policy, as attested to among other things by reduced prices for milk and some dairy products.

3. Program of Structural Changes for the National Economy

Work on this program is at an advanced stage. With the help of ministries, the Council of Ministers Planning Commission worked out development programs for many branches of industry: steel production, power and fuels, machinery for food production, etc. Criteria, methods of control, and transformation goals were examined at a scientific conference. Opinions and proposals from scientific communities and experts were gained on this subject.

The structural changes program, being an integral part of state socioeconomic policy, will be a feature of the 1986-90 National Socioeconomic Plan and of the long-range plan. The drafts of both plans will be worked out next year after the Sejm has selected suitable variants thereof.

In the third quarter of this year, the Council of Ministers Planning Commission will present proposed changes to the structure of the Polish economy. These proposals, being a starting point for working out the national socioeconomic plan variants, will be the subject of social consultations. The conclusions stemming from these consultations will be used to give a final shape to the structural changes program.

4. Savings and Quality

The unfavorable trends in the consumption of energy and materials in production were halted last year. The consumption of basic materials calculated in terms of millions of zlotys of the 1983 national income was reduced, and the increased industrial production was based to a considerable extent on savings in materials. These savings are the result of a rational use of material resources. They are achieved by introducing systematic solutions which encourage lower materials intensiveness of production and by preparing and implementing a series of undertakings which support state improvements policy.

Tax concessions were introduced at the same time modernization work and investment projects that permitted a reduction in the energy and materials intensiveness of production were undertaken.

A ban on the use of materials that are in short supply was also introduced concerning the production of specified goods and the use of production technology that is excessively energy and materials intensive was forbidden. A system defining a normal standard for the consumption of raw materials, fuels, and energy is coming into force. Central funds were established to handle savings, the recycling of by products, and the reconditioning of tires.

Savings activity was encouraged and supported by the political work of party cells and organizations. This activity was energetic and multifaceted. This topic and the tasks involved in it were generally discussed at top-level and plenary meetings by voivodship party committees and basic party cells.

Encouragement and control by party organizations was particularly necessary wherever savings programs were treated superficially and passively during the initial stage of their formation and implementation.

The savings programs, containing both immediate and long-term tasks, are being implemented inside the firm majority of enterprises. In order to actively involve the work forces in the savings programs, enterprises have introduced material incentives for those employees who make direct savings. In the final quarter of 1983, 47 enterprises began an experimental system of material incentives in order to cut down on the use of materials. Should this system bring positive results, it will be made widespread. The tasks of the government austerity program will continue to be performed in 1984 and 1985.

The quality of goods were not improved in 1983 because of sharper and more intense controls carried out at short notice. Last year the Polish Chamber of Trade and the Polish Committee for the Standardization of Measures and Quality stepped up their controls by almost 40 percent and referred 1,224 cases to misdemeanor courts. Eight hundred and twenty-eight persons were fined. In 76 cases, the production of goods was suspended.

At the same time, mechanisms designed to influence the quality of production are gradually being introduced as part of the economic reform. Examples are:

- the Council of Ministers Resolution No 25/84 which decreed that products be given state marks of quality and safety and which defined the economic consequences of poor quality;
- the amendment to the law on the quality of goods, services, work, and building premises and the new law on standards;
- continued work on improving the economic-financial mechanisms of influencing the quality of products.

Quality was the subject of criticism at the 8 May 1984 PZPR Central Committee Politburo meeting. At this meeting, the government was obliged to draft and introduce a comprehensive program designed to improve the quality of production.

5. Combating Waste and Economic Offenses

Activity against economic offenses has increased considerably since the 14th PZPR Central Committee Plenum. A fundamental role in this activity is being played by the Council of Ministers Committee for the Observance of the Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline, set up in December 1983 to coordinate the activity of those bodies and institutions participating in combating negative phenomena in socioeconomic life. The antispeculation program is being implemented. During control activity goods hidden from consumers, and illicit sources of goods are being revealed and criminal links severed. Offenses involved in the supply of liquid fuels are being combated.

Controls are revealing and eliminating many offenses and crimes in transportation, theft and burglary, destruction of property and installations, irrational use of means of transportation, and poor security of premises, rolling stock, and shipped goods.

Nationwide controls are also being provided in the private sector. As a result many investigations into criminal and fiscal offenses are underway. In a series of cases permission to engage in business has been withdrawn.

As a result of the above activity designed to combat economic offenses, courts tried over 3,650 persons for speculation prior to 31 May this year, including 537 persons dealt with under accelerated proceedings. They sentenced 3,106 persons.

A large number of social activists (over 17,000 people) took part in the controls, mainly from large plants.

A certain improvement in the use of working time is coming about. Last year, the number of working hours per worker in industry rose from an average of 1,708 in 1982 to 1,725. Justified absence from work fell from 35 hours per worker in 1982 to 28 hours in 1983. Sick leave also fell, from 156 hours per worker in 1982 to 149 hours in 1983. Still a lot of working hours are being wasted because of poor work discipline and organization. A less than maximum use of working time affects productivity and reduces the possibility of raising production. This problem must continue to be at party organizations' and the economic administration's center of attention.

6. Curbing Inflation

This year is another year in which the government anti-inflation program is being implemented, both by ministries and by enterprises. It has already brought a series of results, such as the commencement of additional production, the use of idle production premises, and increased involvement in production by the population. One may expect the implementation of the government program to stabilize the market more and more this year, due to a gradual improvement to the systemic solutions contained in the economic reform.

The modification of the reform introduced in 1984 is designed to remove the causes of inflation by:

- increasing economic pressure on enterprises to make them manage themselves more efficiently;
- creating the right conditions for developing market production;
- making wage increases more dependent on the production results of enterprises;
- controlling investments.

Inflation is also being combated in the sphere of prices. Price-fixing by enterprises has been brought under more rigorous control, permitting price hikes only when necessary and beyond the enterprise's control. The raising of contracted prices of goods for supply and investment purposes was banned in 1984 (Council of Ministers Resolution No 195, dated 27 December 1983).

In order to overcome unjustified retail price hikes, the government banned the raising of contracted prices of industrial market goods during the period April-July 1984 (Council of Ministers Resolution No 49, dated 30 March 1984). Just like the above ban, this ban also makes price hikes possible only for reasons beyond the producer's control, at the same time limiting price hikes to a maximum of 10 percent. Controls have indicated that about 15 percent of the enterprises raised prices in violation of this resolution. At the same time 80 percent of producers did not raise retail prices at all. This shows that there is a certain improvement in discipline when it comes to calculating costs and prices, although some enterprises are still trying to cover their mismanagement by raising their prices and trying to obtain easy funds for wage increases.

The prices policy of enterprises should continue to be the subject of constant interest both by the government and by party cells and organizations. The need for this has also been expressed by the 16th Central Committee plenum, which recommended that efforts be continued to restrict price rises, by activating factory costs and prices analysis teams and by consistently promoting economic education among enterprise work forces, among other ways.

7. Improvement of Wage Mechanisms and Social Benefit Systems

The powers of enterprises to shape their own incentive systems have been increased in accordance with the resolution passed by the 14th PZPR Central Committee Plenum. The law that was passed in January on the principles of creating factory-based wage systems gives enterprises the opportunity of making decisions on the way in which funds designated for wages should be divided up, decisions that are based on the principles of self-financing.

The principles contained in the law allow for the fulfillment of specific conditions in the field of organization and management, as well as in the implementation of work and wage standards in order to closely link wages with the results of labor within the framework of the worked out financial resources.

The interest shown in the new solutions is varied. It is not uncommon for enterprises to be uninterested in them. The discussion at the 14th PZPR Central Committee Plenum indicates that it is essential for party organizations to undertake energetic activities that inspire managements, workers' self-government bodies, and trade unions to work toward accelerating the implementation of the new wage systems that are based on the principle: "To each according to his work." Work is currently being conducted on the assumptions of the central wage policy. The prepared draft on that issue will be concentrated on the principles of shaping the general growth rate of wages in relation to production growth, the principles used to define the interdepartmental and inter-branch proportions of wages, measures to prevent a disproportion between individual enterprises, and instruments to guide the above mentioned work-wage correlation.

The social policy on social benefits is geared toward giving increasing assistance to the social groups that really need it. In order to implement this principle, the system of family allowances was reformed by increasing them especially for families on low incomes. The payments of invalidity allowances were also raised for disabled people. In order to protect the standard of living of families on low incomes, supplements were introduced to compensate for the food price increases. The reform of the old-age and disability pension system is continuing. The third stage of the subsidies on old-age and disability pensions has been put forward by a year. Families on low incomes have been granted the following: precedence in having their children accepted at nurseries and creches, concessionary payments for the use of such establishments for the care of children and youngsters, stipends for school children, supplementary subsidized food, subsidies for the payment of boarding school fees and student halls of residence, and many benefits from the social factory fund.

The report on social benefits has been prepared. Work aimed at improving the social benefits system is continuing and both the extent of these benefits and their level confirm the significance that is being attached to the groups of the population who are economically the weakest. There continues to be a need to increase the effectiveness of activities in this sphere by restricting the dispersal of funds that is occurring.

The appropriate activities have been undertaken in this direction, and "Structural Principles of Benefiting From the Factory Social Fund," has been drafted and consultations on it have been conducted with the trade unions. These principles are being implemented in workplaces and will be of great help to the implementation of the principles of the just division of social assistance.

8. Just Shaping of Incomes

An important activity that was implemented in accordance with the decisions of the 14th PZPR Central Committee Plenum resolution, is active exploitation of the fiscal policy and the system of financial checks aimed at the just shaping of the incomes of individual groups of the population. The support of the workers class in the fight against phenomena where people become wealthy at any price and have high incomes that are not justified by the amount of work they did to gain them, is of great significance in these activities, as the discussions at the 14th PZPR Central Committee Plenum confirmed.

In 1983 basic amendments were introduced to the principles governing the levying of taxes on the trades and on private trade and services, while at the beginning of this year, changes were introduced to the principles governing the taxing of franchise holders. These changes considerably increased the role of taxes as an income control that works by making the tax scale on units of the unsocialized economy that gain high incomes, steeper, and, at the same time, guaranteeing the stabilization of the conditions under which small- and medium-sized trades' workshops function.

The penalties imposed on people for the violation of fiscal regulations have been decidedly stepped up in relation to those who conduct their activities dishonestly. The amendment to the penal law on fiscal offenses, passed by the Sejm in April 1984, has made these penalties five times more stringent.

The duty that was introduced to evidence ones turnover and costs is of great significance to the practical application of the fiscal regulations and the correct pursuit of the fiscal policy. It is estimated that in 1984 taxation based on the factual evidencing of turnover and income will concern three times more trades' workshops and private trade and services than it did in 1982.

On 1 January 1984 the duty to document and evidence ones economic activities for taxation purposes was also imposed on franchise holders.

As a result of the fiscal amendments, the activization of the fiscal services, and the intensification of the checks being carried out, the budget inflow from this increased by over 65 percent in 1983.

As a result of the activities pursued in 1984 to check the unsocialized sector, 1,126 preparatory proceedings were started on criminal offenses as well as criminal-fiscal ones. The number of fiscal crimes and offenses that were revealed increased by almost 50 percent in relation to last year, while additional fiscal fines for these offences reached Z563 million. The bodies who carry out the checks and the fiscal chambers concerned play a special role in the implementation of the adopted tasks. The party organizations of these institutions should promote the activeness of these institutions, care for the correct selection of the cadres as well as for the high ethical and political standard of the employees who are implementing the adopted policy in this sphere.

9. Economic Cooperation With Foreign Countries

Great steps have been taken since the 14th plenum to integrate the Polish economy more closely and comprehensively with those of the CEMA countries.

During visits to Poland by socialist leaders, documents outlining economic and scientific-technical cooperation goals to the end of this decade and also in later years were adopted. A series of specialized production and coproduction agreements were signed; direct coproduction divided between Polish enterprises and enterprises in the fraternal/socialist countries was initiated; ways of further enhancing trade were defined; and the goals of further cooperation in science and technology, tourism, and culture were agreed on.

The Long-Term Program for Developing Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the PPR and the USSR until the Year 2000, which was signed during the PZPR Central Committee first secretary's visit to the Soviet Union, is of great importance for the development of Poland. The program defines the purposes, forms, and methods of cooperation with our most important economic partner until the end of the century. The program will be made more specific during the coordination of individual 5-year plans. Work on coordinating the 1986-90 plans is already at an advanced stage.

Poland took an active part in preparing for the CEMA economic summit conference. The conference, which took place in June, illustrates the socialist community's united aim to further tighten comprehensive economic ties and improve the international socialist division of labor. This is a process which encourages the performance of the strategy, laid down at the ninth congress and confirmed in the 14th plenum resolution, of gearing the Polish economy toward greater production and trade links with the CEMA countries.

Economic cooperation with the capitalist countries is still seriously burdened by the effects of the restrictions applied by the United States and its allies. These restrictions have already caused our economy losses amounting to many billions of dollars, and these losses are still rising.

We are consistently in favor of developing trade with the capitalist countries on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. Exports to these countries are rising. Our trade balance with them is being maintained at a favorable level. Problems connected with Poland's debts are being settled in accordance with the stances adopted in the resolutions of the 10th and 14th PZPR Central Committee resolutions. A long-term agreement has been reached concerning the repayment of debts to private banks. Negotiations to settle the repayment of government-guaranteed credits have commenced.

10. Technological Progress and Rationalization

Preventing the depreciation of fixed assets, the correct use of machinery, and scientific-technological progress have been the subjects of a series of decisions and programs.

The concern of enterprises for the proper technical condition of machinery and equipment is determined, among other things, by the potential of specialist enterprises, the size of technical back-up services, and the extent of refitting work.

It will not be possible to achieve a significant growth in the size of specialist enterprises and technical back-up services during the next few years. Therefore, the duty to take proper care of machinery rests to a considerable extent on enterprises themselves.

Research and development projects of importance to the economy have been included in government orders so that the country's scientific-technological potential can be made greater use of and so that it may improve productivity and cooperate with industry to a greater extent. Work on laws controlling the Polish Academy of Sciences and research institutions and units is continuing. An executive body dealing with scientific-technological progress should be set up immediately.

Cooperation in this sphere with the CEMA countries is developing favorably. Scientific-technological cooperation protocols have been signed with the USSR, GDR, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Romania. The fulfillment of bilateral agreements plus cooperation within the CEMA framework should provide the economy with new production technology and methods. However, the possibilities of cooperation in this sphere are far from exhausted.

Rationalization and inventiveness have picked up again after a period of regression. More ideas for inventions were submitted and more completed inventions applied in 1983. As a result, economic effects rose by over 80 percent. Last year, over 4,700 inventions were registered at the PPR Patent Office, 5.8 percent more than in 1982. A further increase in ideas for inventions has been noted during the first 5 months of this year.

Rules for a Sejm amendment to the law on inventions are being prepared. These solutions are creating a chance to give new life to rationalization and inventiveness inside workplaces and inside the research and development base.

Party organizations should continue to encourage work forces to take active part in rationalization and make them tackle and solve the most important production problems facing enterprises. Scientific-technological associations and clubs of inventors and rationalizers have an important role to play here.

11. Developing and Improving the Work of Transportation

The functioning of transportation underwent a certain improvement in the first few months of the year. Its performance figures improved. The use of cars has been made more efficient. Loading times have improved. The Polish State Railroad Network is being electrified in accordance with a program that was worked out and in accordance with the economy's possibilities. However, the situation with the functioning of transportation is still difficult. The worst problem is maintaining a suitable technical base for railroad rolling stock and, in particular, guaranteeing the correct number of technically efficient cars to meet shipment needs.

The number of cars for transporting goods in use diminished steadily during the years 1980 to 1983. The main reason for this was that fewer new cars were supplied than the amount necessary to make up for essential rejects of old stock. In 1983, almost 70 percent of the planned deliveries took place. The same figures apply to locomotives. Damage to cars during loading and unloading is still high. Reducing losses resulting from this is a major task capable of being performed if the functioning of railroad transportation improves. This improvement should be at the center of attention of everyone using the railroads and of railroad men.

During the steady growth of the economy's working rhythm, the main tasks contained in the 14th PZPR Central Committee plenum are still valid.

12. Implementing Economic Reform

The economic reform continues to be implemented. As of 1984 the lines of strengthening the principles of reform and of improving its mechanisms are aimed at ensuring the more effective implementation of socioeconomic aims.

New solutions continue to create more efficient mechanisms by which production and productivity can be raised, costs reduced, quality improved, and inflation curbed. To hinder the factories from obtaining the wage funds that are not warranted by production results, the principles by which payments are made to the state Vocational Activization Fund have been modified. The ratio between wage increases and productivity has also been strengthened by changes in the formula by which net production is calculated and by the new rule that treasury offices are empowered to control the size of net production if it increases at a faster rate than sold production. It has been made possible to officially reduce the prices on goods and services whose quality is below par. Should a seller fail to reduce prices on goods of deteriorated quality and should he make a profit he is not entitled to, he must refund this profit to the buyer.

The process of improving the methods by which the central economic management bodies perform under the reformed conditions is continuing. The government intends to subject the 1985 draft central economic plan to discussion as early as July 1984. The work concerning the instruments by which the implementation of the central plan, government orders, and operational programs is guided will be completed earlier than in previous years. This will enable the factories to formulate their own technical-economic plans at the necessary speed. While formulating these plans, the factories should ensure that they are consistent with the 1985 central annual plan assumptions.

13. Raising Society's Economic Consciousness

The varied forms of economic education that is provided for work forces by party organizations in factories, workers self-management bodies, factory managements, and by party cells in voivodships, towns, and gminas help discuss and explain the determining factors of our development and the lines and ways by which the implementation of the socioeconomic tasks stemming from the 1984 Central Annual Plan can be ensured.

The system of party training and the published information and training aids, which deal with the key social, economic, and ideopolitical problems of the country's development help intensify the party members' economic knowledge.

The press, radio, and television deal in a specific manner with socioeconomic phenomena and supply many positive and negative examples in this connection. They devote especially much attention to the problems of implementing the economic reform in individual factories and of drawing up and implementing the factory motivational systems.

The supplement REFORMA GOSPORDARCZA [ECONOMIC REFORM] published by the daily RZECZPOSPOLITA carries new systems-type solutions, commentaries, evaluations, and views in connection with the implementation of the principles and mechanisms of the economic system.

Regular meetings to discuss the basic tasks of party work in the economy were held with the economic secretaries of the PZPR committees in voivodships, the first secretaries of the PZPR committees in 208 of the largest factories, in ministries, and in central offices, with PZPR Central Committee lecturers, and the socioeconomic activists in voivodships.

In line with the Politburo instructions, work is continuing in connection with the Program for the Economic Education of the Polish People. The implementation of this program should stimulate the initiative of the workers class and the working people in favor of implementing our socioeconomic targets.

14. Solving Daily Problems of the Workers Class

The working people's daily problems, including living and communal problems in factories, continue to be closely attended to by the party. A number of the problems that were raised during the PZPR accountability-election campaign and the National Conference of PZPR Delegates are being implemented.

Party organizations have been instructed to intensify activities in order to improve the living and communal conditions in factories and to see that programs for activities to promote these conditions should constitute an integral part of factory plans. The plenums of some voivodship party cells discussed the factories' activities concerning living and communal conditions. The PZPR Committees in Katowice, Skierniewice, Opole, and Bielsko-Biala Voivodships analyzed the situation in that regard and formulated specific proposals to be implemented by party cells and organizations.

In Katowice the PZPR Central Committee Social Policy Commission studied the experience of party organizations in solving the living and communal problems of the work forces. The commission noted a number of initiatives in this regard as well as the difficulties connected with the functioning of the communal base. Instructions were issued to improve and make more effective the activities in this regard. Trade unionism is displaying an ever increasing solicitude for the living and communal problems of the work forces and regards them as some of its basic tasks.

The resolution of the 16th plenum that was held in Lodz last June stressed the importance of activities to improve the living and communal conditions for the work forces. The plenum instructed party organizations and the managements of the administration, trade unions, youth organizations, and self-management bodies to hold discussions with the work forces and, as a result, to draw up proposals on the extent and kind of communal services for the work forces and their families, on solving workers housing problems with the help of factories, and on the development of the base for cultural, educational, athletic, and recreational activities.

It is the factories' duty to set up the necessary funds to finance communal activities. In 1983 factories set aside some Zl40 billion for such activities but were not able to solve all communal problems. That is why it is necessary to tap more vigorously all the fat that is still available and to be more thrifty in administering the resources in hand and the communal base. Every initiative taken by party organizations, self-management bodies, and trade unions to implement and enrich the factory programs for social and communal activities and to solve the most urgent problems of the work forces in factories is important.

15. Drawing Up Action Programs

At its session on 6 December 1983 the Politburo approved the Schedule for Implementing the Tasks Allotted to the Party Committees, Cells, and Organizations in Line With the Politburo Report Submitted to the 14th Plenum and With the Plenum Resolution. Party organizations and cells as well as Central Committee commissions and departments formulated tasks resulting from that schedule and incorporated them in action programs.

A decisive majority of party organizations discussed the 14th plenum resolution in December 1983 and January 1984 and mapped out tasks for party members. Factory party organizations were especially careful in evaluating the tasks of the economic reform, implementation, housing construction, and the social conditions of work forces.

The implementation of the tasks resulting from the 14th plenum resolution coincided with the accountability-election campaign in party organizations up to and including the voivodship level. The campaign helped increase the effectiveness of the implementation of the targets of the country's socioeconomic development mapped out by the 14th plenum resolution.

COUNCIL DISCUSSES ECONOMY, PLANING VISIT

LD141301 Warsaw PAP in English 1115 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, 13 July -- Poland's Council of Ministers today acquainted itself with the course and results of the official friendly visit paid by Yugoslav Prime Minister Milka Planinc to Poland on July 3-5, and stated that it played an important role in the process of further development of Polish-Yugoslav cooperation and consolidation of friendship between the two nations.

The Council of Ministers stated that the visit was an essential factor in consolidating Poland's relations with the socialist countries and developing cooperation with non-aligned nations.

It stated that the decisions concerning the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation on a long-term and stable basis, adopted during the visit, will be of essential significance, and ordered appropriate organs to prepare a timetable of concrete steps to ensure full realization of these decisions.

Also today the Council of Ministers reviewed the assumptions of the 1985 Central Annual Plan (CPR) submitted by the State Planning Committee. The assumptions are to be subject to social consultations.

The basic task for the national economy next year will be to attain economic, and especially money-market, equilibrium. It is preliminarily envisaged that the supplies of consumer goods to the home market will increase by 4 per cent compared to 1984. Investment outlays for building and assembly works will be reduced by about 100 billion zlotys as compared with 1984. The growth of production is to be achieved through increased productivity.

The Council of Ministers decided that the solutions and mechanisms of the economic reform in 1985 will not be changed, but some economic parameters will be made more stringent.

BRIEFS

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY REPRESENTATIVE RECEIVED -- Warsaw, 15 July -- General Secretary of the International Society for Religious Freedom B.B. Beach visited Poland July 12-15 at the invitation from the Seventh Day Adventists' Church. He was received by head of Poland's Office for Religious Affairs Minister Adam Lopatka. They discussed the programme for a world congress under the motto "Freedom of religion and beliefs is a basis of peace", to be held in Rome September 3-6, and the participation of Poles in the congress. Present was chairman of the Council of the Seventh Day Adventists' Church Rev. St. Dabrowski. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1427 GMT 15 Jul 84 LD]

PLANINC DEPARTS FOR BULGARIA; TO MEET FILIPOV

LD170837 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0803 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jul (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], left this morning for an official friendly visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers. The Yugoslav delegation is composed of Milorad Stanojevic, member of the FEC; Mitko Calovski, federal secretary for information; Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary of foreign affairs; and other officials.

During her visit, which will continue until 19 July, Milka Planinc will have talks with Bulgarian Premier Grisha Filipov on bilateral and other questions.

At Belgrade airport, Milka Planinc and members of the delegation were seen off by Borisav Srebric, vice president of the FEC; Zoran Miskovic, general secretary of the FEC; and other Yugoslav officials. Minko Sladkarov, charge d'affaires of the Bulgarian Embassy, saw them off as well.

LIST OF BENEFICIARIES OF SOVIET CREDIT AMENDED

AU162005 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jul 84 p 8

[Text] Belgrade -- The following appear on the amended list of beneficiaries of the unused part of the Soviet credit of 1972 totaling \$570 million: the Smederevo Metallurgic Combine, the Toranica Lead and Zinc Mine, the Omarska Iron Ore Mine, the Novi Sad Heavy Concrete Factory, the Srebrenica Lead and Zinc Mine, and the Zletovo Lead and Zinc Mine. This is included in the "paper" that was signed at the end of the talks between Vlado Klemencic, federal secretary for finance, and Aleksandr Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

In addition to this, the term of the utilization of this credit was extended, which will enable these organizations to finish by 1988 the projects they started working on.

It was also agreed that the electrical steel mill of the Sisak Steelworks should replace the project of the Sibenik Boris Kidric Light Metal Factory on the list of the \$450 million credit the Soviet Union approved for Yugoslavia in 1981.

ALBANIAN ATTACKS: BANAL THESES AND FABRICATIONS

LD151238 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0842 GMT 15 Jul 84

[By TANJUG editor Milo Djukic]

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jul (TANJUG) -- Leading articles in ZERI I POPULLIT in which Yugoslavia is exposed to uncontrolled attacks have never appeared fortuitously. Their authors have always chosen their moment for coming out with new calls for the continuation of subversive activities against Yugoslavia. Sometimes this has coincided with the revival of an internal settling of accounts in Albania itself, and sometimes it has been done in circumstances when, in their view, the time was right for engaging external forces in putting pressure on Yugoslavia.

What remains to be considered, therefore, are the indirect causes for ZERI I POPULLIT coming out at a given time with what have become banal theses on alleged persecution, terror, torture, crimes and killings of Albanians in Yugoslavia; with fabrications about the return to the policies of the Serbian kings; about racist, colonialist and denationalizing policies -- above all of the Serbs toward the Albanians; and about Albanians being forbidden to speak and write their own language! ZERI I POPULLIT published its latest editorial with such theses and claims on 11 July.

Interpreting official policy, the organ of the Albanian Workers' Party Central Committee also threatens on this occasion that Albania will "firmly defend," "boldly defend," and "unhesitatingly defend" the Albanians in Kosovo and in other areas of Yugoslavia, equating diversionary and subversive groups, whose members have been and will be convicted, with all Albanians. New calls are sent from Tirana, whose connection with the actions, programs and goals of the subversive organizations has long since been proven, to continue the unrelenting activity against Yugoslavia with the basic aim of creating conditions for the unification with Albania of all those Yugoslav territories which Tirana officially designates as Albanian.

The latest ZERI I POPULLIT editorial also confirms that Albania is not inclined to abandon its policy of establishing "special relations" with Yugoslavia or its insistence on the "special treatment" of irredentist groups in the Yugoslav courts. Tirana's efforts to impose special, in fact privileged, relations with Yugoslavia have been shown recently -- in the talks on the signing of an agreement on cultural cooperation, in its seeking a guarantee of the right to choose its partners for cooperation in Yugoslavia, to send an ensemble to a folklore festival (the Balkan festival, for example) without regard for international customs, and to pass judgment on cadres solutions in Kosovo as though it were a province within the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. We regret that Tirana will not realize once and for all that no one nation can have specific, privileged treatment in Yugoslavia, and that those who use programmed, conspiratorial and armed means to destabilize our internal conditions and disintegrate the country in particular cannot have a privileged position, whether they are of non-Albanian or Albanian origins.

The organ of a country, in which numerous mass physical liquidations, persecutions, the destruction of whole national minorities, and even the killing of foreign tourists shows that human life has no value, is now invoking democratic traditions and conscience. The unhappy fate of whole parts of Yugoslav nations in Albania is well-known -- tens of thousands of Macedonians and the fate of many Montenegrins, Serbs, and other minorities whose existence is officially denied. Sections of Yugoslav nations, not to mention members of nations from other countries, have been totally denied their rights, deprived of the right to their own language, forcefully resettled, and deprived of the right to their own name, even though one of the most important conditions for granting independence to Albania after World War I was precisely the guaranteeing of the rights of national minorities. Yugoslavia will certainly know how to firmly defend the rights of those parts of her nations which live in Albania.

Yugoslavia is, without a doubt, capable of thwarting outside interference. Tirana has had more than one occasion to realize that. On behalf of which forces is ZERI I POPULLIT now threatening Yugoslavia? On which of its own assessments or possible assessments of external factors is Tirana now basing its view that the time is right for talking to Yugoslavia from positions of pressure and threats? Our country has welcomed even the slightest sign of Albania's opening up toward the world. Does Tirana perhaps consider that this "opening up" can be used to exert pressure on Yugoslavia and realize its ambitions toward Yugoslavia? It is no coincidence that Tirana has of late been making use of various associations of Albanian emigre groups to interest foreign forces in the "problem of Albanians" in Yugoslavia, calling for pressure to be put on the Yugoslav Government.

There is, therefore, sufficient reason to consider who is joining in whose game these days, who is drawing whom into their plans, and to pose the question: Is someone involving Albania in their strategy, or is Albania attempting to induce others to assist in the realization of its aims, to involve them in its anti-Yugoslav pretensions? It also does not look at all fortuitous that ZERI I POPULLIT's latest pronouncement coincides with the outbreak of a campaign against Yugoslavia in certain newspapers of Western Europe and further afield.

In the postwar history of Yugoslavia, many assessments by foreign analytical centers on the circumstances and capabilities of Yugoslavia proved to be bankrupt. Let us recall on this occasion: Yugoslavia is determined to boldly and unhesitatingly oppose any organized activity against its stability and to thwart any such plans, regardless of whom Albania seeks to involve in the action for their realization and when. It would be best if those in Tirana and elsewhere understood this once and for all.

'Impudent Interference'

AU151330 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Continuing its anti-Yugoslav writings, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT has not only recently come out with a new attack, but has also expanded the range of impudent interference in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia. It is doing this now in a new manner, with inventions about terror and violence in Kosovo, and is even permitting itself to threaten with force. Although what is behind these writings is clear to anyone with a sound mind, one still cannot ignore Tirana's latest insinuations, because it is not only the members of the other nations and nationalities of our country who feel offended by such inventions, but precisely and primarily the Albanian nationalities.

What is it all about? First, speaking about the so-called terror in Kosovo, ZERI I POPULLIT says: "The Albanians are being tortured, imprisoned, and killed not because they have perpetrated some crime, not because they have violated any laws, but simply because they are Albanians." One thing is known. In Kosovo it is not Albanians who are being put on trials, but Albanian nationalists and irredentists. What else could be meant by the creation of illegal organizations with names and statutes? What else can be deduced from the conspiratorial names or the activities of three-man cells? If this is not a crime, then what about the appointment of leaders, central committees of illegal nationalist and irredentist organizations, the elections of commissions, the granting of military ranks, and the appointment of ministers and government leaders? All these hostile tricks are used by the Albanian nationalists and irredentists in a country where the LC is the vanguard of the workers class, in a Yugoslavia where only one person was marshal, Josip Broz Tito, the legendary son of the nations and nationalities of this country. What, then, is the meaning of the rank of marshal, if not a tragicomical and also a clear action aimed at the liquidation of Yugoslavia and the creation of a Greater Albania?

The people of Kosovo understand very well the background and obscure intentions of the reactionary platform and ideology of the Albanian nationalists and irredentists. Only the leadership of Albania does not wish to know this, since it strives to deny the inalienable and sovereign right of socialist and self-managing Yugoslavia to apply its own laws even against those people who caused explosions in Kosovo, as in the case of the explosion in the building housing the Djakovica LC Communal Committee -- when one of our activists was injured -- and against those who have planned the assassination of the highest provincial leaders.

The Albanian leadership strives to deny us the right to adopt countermeasures against enemies who have smuggled arms into Yugoslavia for terrorist aims. Official Tirana is also striving to stop Yugoslavia from adopting measures against individuals and groups who are carrying out acts of terror or exerting pressure on our workers temporarily employed abroad. Defending such activities, official Tirana is in fact joining in the dance of the extreme emigre reaction. It is even establishing connections with Ustasha and endorsing the criminals of World War II, Ballists, and others as chieftains for national rights.

These actions are being defended by Enver Hoxha, while he is trying at the same time to deny interference in the internal affairs of our country. This is what ZERI I POPULLIT said: "The problems of Kosovo cannot be resolved by arrests, trials, and prisons. The chauvinistic terror has never had and cannot have a future. The only road is to have calm discussions with the people of Kosovo." We cannot believe there is anyone in the world who does not know that if someone tries to lecture, offer recipes, and show off, then he is in fact interfering in the internal affairs of someone else. This means that someone is impudently trying to become master in someone else's home. This is how official Tirana is even talking about arrests. It speaks about arrests and is trying to conceal and even deny the persecution that it itself is perpetrating against entire bodies in the state, party, economy, and cultural leadership in Albania. It is Enver Hoxha who is speaking thus, a man who has personally never loved the Albanians in Kosovo, who has wanted and wants Kosovo alone as territory to satisfy his own irredentist appetite.

The leader of Albania is thus trying to conceal in this manner that he himself has been distinguished for the use of terror against victims who have included even his closest cofighters. And we can even agree in this case that terror has no future. And like the Soviet Union after Stalin, so will ZERI I POPULLIT, too, convince itself after Enver Hoxha.

Who, then, should discuss things calmly? The leading head of Albania with the opponents of his policy, or ourselves with the Albanian nationalists and irredentists? The Albanian party organ is making another unforgivable mistake when it identifies the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia with the nationalists and irredentists. The Albanian nationality in Kosovo and in our country can never forgive Enver Hoxha and his collaborators for this trick, not only because they are gravely offending the Albanian nationality, but also because of the fact that since the revolution and the national liberation struggle, as well as during the self-managing socialist development, the Albanian nationality has opted for this federal arrangement.

The Albanian nationality has also given proof of this in its determined contribution to stabilizing the political situation in the province and by its open condemnation of nationalist and irredentist activity. This same nationality is particularly offended by the fact that Enver Hoxha's regime is speaking about human rights, when this regime itself has suppressed these rights. And it is precisely this regime that is publicly defending criminals in order to provide them with immunity and a legal base and to create an atmosphere and situation in which, no matter what someone may do, he cannot be held guilty before Yugoslavia.

As is known, the Albanians in Kosovo and throughout Yugoslavia are their own masters and are building their destiny and happiness together with the other peoples of this socialist and self-managing community. On this and other matters, the Albanian nationality needs no paternalistic support from official Tirana, which is considering this nationality merely as a currency for its own political and propaganda games. Through this new clamor of demagoguery and false patriotism, the leadership of Albania is inviting the peoples of Yugoslavia, particularly the Albanian population, to confront the Serbian people, but it also wants the Albanian population to confront and make enemies with all others in Yugoslavia.

We ask: Is this attack against brotherhood and the common foundations and against the dear fruits of the revolution and coexistence, the incessant attacks against [passage indistinct] not interference in our internal affairs: How can this interference be denied when the example and revolutionary internationalist action of President Tito is continually [words indistinct]? All this greatly irritates the Albanians in Yugoslavia. The Albanian nationality in Kosovo and other parts of Yugoslavia is therefore indignantly asking: Who is Enver Hoxha defending us against? Perhaps our fraternal nations and nationalities, which in Tito's Yugoslavia are sharing the good and the difficulties? This impudence by Tirana is there [word indistinct]. And who is it that comes out shouting like a town crier in defense of the Albanian citizens in Kosovo and Yugoslavia? Precisely a regime like that of Enver Hoxha, which does not protect but on the contrary, adds to the troubles of its own workers class and its own people and which precisely through this paternalism proves that its foreign policy toward Yugoslavia is a reflection of the extremely difficult circumstances within its own country.

By these attacks against Yugoslavia the Albanian leadership is seeking primarily to conceal from its own public opinion, but also from the world at large, the persecutions and the severe problems it is confronted with in Albania itself. Being consistent, ZERI I POPULLIT says that the Albanians have never been chauvinists. How does this newspaper reach this conclusion? It is doing this on the basis of totally uncritical bourgeois nationalist elements, forgetting the class aspect. It is known that all nations, including the Albanian nation, have had ruling classes throughout history; and what these classes have done against their own people and what they have thought about other peoples is also known.

There is another question. It is true that the Albanians, like other peoples, have not been and are not chauvinists, but this cannot be said about the party-state oligarchy of Albania. [passage indistinct] It is known that all Stalinist states, regardless of their size -- therefore also Albania and its respective leadership -- have dreamed about creating, through the method of strong leadership, empires which are [words indistinct] hegemonism. Hegemonism as a synonym of Stalinism objectively means, first, domination over one's own people and then extending this domination over other countries and peoples, exactly as the leading group of the present-day Stalinists in Tirana have done. This is what ZERI I POPULLIT is writing consciously, while striving to persuade us that this is not interference in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia. There is no need for evidence, because all this lies on the surface and is reflected in the open and passionate support that Tirana has given and continues to give the nationalist and irredentist activity in Kosovo and other territories inhabited by Albanians in Yugoslavia. Meanwhile, the Albanian nationality rejects these latest constructions indignantly and with nausea, as it has rejected previous ones.

PRISTIAN LC DISCUSSES SECURITY SITUATION

LD162026 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Pristina, 16 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Pristina Municipality LC Committee found at a session today that the political-security situation in the municipality has improved over the past 6 months, but noted at the same time that it continues to be strained by individual cases of hostile activity, continuing emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, and unfavorable economic trends.

According to the president of the committee, Azem Vlasi, in the municipality of Pristina there are no particularly problematic environments which represent a hotbed or center of hostile activity and there are no serious disturbances of the public order and peace.

All this shows, Vlasi said, that the LC and other organized subjective forces have taken direct action and that owing to this the room available for hostile activity has been considerably reduced. He also pointed out the recent discovery of two hostile groups, one of which planted explosives in the town, as well as cases of daubing hostile slogans and pamphlets from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

Vlasi said that the nationalist attitude and delusions and the failure to understand the real nature and aims of various hostile forces continue to be in evidence. He also dwelled on the problem of emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins and underlined that despite the measures which have been adopted emigration is continuing on an alarming scale. Advocating a greater degree of supervision of the service which monitors emigration and keeps a record of the people who are leaving Kosovo, saying that this should be done because of suspicion that some of the announced departures are spurious -- the aim of the people concerned being to get a job more quickly -- Vlasi went on to recall the attitude adopted by municipal authorities according to which 70 vacancies created by emigration should now be filled.

During the discussion concrete reference was made to individual cases which exacerbated the political situation in the municipality and to the increased activity of internal and external enemies and in particular of propaganda from Albania. Mention was made of the cutting of conveyer belts at the coal mine at Obilic, attempts to cause damage in thermal power stations, and the incident in the student hostel during the night of 18 and 19 June, when a group of students shouted various words of abuse in a provocative manner and tried to gain publicity in a well-tried manner.

Speakers at the session also pointed to cases of usurpation of social property, insufficient efficiency of the judiciary and court organs and organs of administration, and in particular the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins, which still goes on. It was stated that more than 660 persons, including 33 families, moved out of Pristina in the first half of this year. Particularly alarming, it was stressed, is the departure of specialists, in particular from Eletroprivreda Kosova, GIKA, Ramiz Sadik, and the medical faculty.

Taking part in the discussion, Svetislav Dolasevic, president of the Kosovo Province LC Committee, called for more realistic assessments of the political situation, without pleading any objective or subjective causes, as had been the case before. Speaking about the situation at the university, he stressed that despite some positive results the situation in that institution is not satisfactory. As an illustration he said that more than 300 students who were unable to get a "visa" confirming their political suitability had nevertheless enrolled for courses in Pristina over the past 2 years.

Speaking about the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, Dolasevic called for efforts to establish the real causes of emigration in those work collectives in which the numbers of workers who emigrated is the highest. He also laid stress on the failure to create an atmosphere of security, which has a considerable effect on emigration.

Considering the report on political activity aimed at intensifying political differentiation, the municipal committee endorsed in full the assessment made by it presidium and by the presidium of the Pristina University LC Action Conference. The committee empowered its presidium to pass the final decision, in keeping with statutory norms, on the expulsion of Dr Gazmend Zajmi and Dr Fehmi Agani. At the same time party organizations in the departments for philosophy, sociology, and history were also asked to establish the concrete responsibility of lecturers Ekrem Murtezaj and Momir Jovic.

7 MEMBERS OF HOSTILE GROUP SENTENCED IN BITOLA

LD161332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1221 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Bitola, 15 Jul (TANJUG) -- The criminal bench of the Bitola District Court today pronounced sentences on seven accused members of the "A Hand for a Hand" irredentist group who formed an association from nationalistic and irredentist positions with the intention of changing the SFRY's federal system. The first accused, Alit Nadzaku (age 29) from the village of Poum near Struga, a student at the pedagogical academy in Skopje and founder of the group, was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment. Ilber Veliu (19), a secondary school student in Debar, and Ljutvi Biljali (21), unemployed, both from the village of Delogozdi near Struga, were sentenced to 8 years imprisonment. Baftijar Elmazi (26) from the village of Dzepin near Struga and a student at the Philosophical Faculty in Pristina, was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment; Ismail Miniri (19), a pupil at secondary school in Debar from the village of Zagracani, was sentenced to 4 years imprisonment; and Minir Dervisi (19) from the village of Livada near Struga, a pupil in Debar, and Fadilj Dauti (22), unemployed, from the village of Kalista, were both sentenced to 3 years imprisonment.

The hostile "A Hand for a Hand" group had been active since November last year as a branch of the "Marxists-Leninists of Kosovo" organization. The group carried out its hostile activity in Ohrid, Debar, and Struga.

11 IRREDENTISTS SENTENCED IN PRIZREN COURT

AUL61913 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] After 2 days of deliberations, the Prizren District Court, presided over by Judge Safet Gorani, today passed sentences on the 11 accused members of a hostile group called the Marxist-Leninist Youth of Kosovo, for activities against the socialist system of the SFRY. The leaders of this group, Asllan Ramadani from the village of Shiroke and Arsim Soti from the village of Bukosh, were sentenced to 5 and 1/2 and 5 years, respectively, for hostile criminal activities under Article 136, Paragraph 1 of Yugoslav Penal Code 114. Agim Galupeni from Doberdelani and Ali Kokolari from Shiroke were sentenced to 2 years each; Izet Malaj from the village of Mushicisht was sentenced to 1 and 1/2 years; Ali Voci from Samodreza 2 years; Ramadan Hosi [words indistinct]; Islam Jashari was sentenced to 1 year; Qerim Balaj from the village of Doberdelani 2 and 1/2 years; and two minors were sentenced to 1 and 2 years' imprisonment in a prison for minors.

CHAMBER DELEGATE RESIGNS AFTER LC EXPULSION

LD162038 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1228 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Pristina: 16 Jul (TANJUG) -- Why has Vehdet Spahiu, delegate of the Yugoslav Assembly's Federal Chamber, submitted his resignation to the delegate function? Recalling the official explanation of the Federal Chamber's latest session saying that Spahiu had done so on account of "worsened condition of health, the volume and intensity of the material which this delegate was unable to cope with, and the attitude of the Orahovac Municipal LC Committee Presidium," Masan Boskovic, a journalist of Pristina JEDINSTVO, notes that, apart from the last part of this explanation, matters are not quite like that. The real reasons for the resignation of this delegate, JEDINSTVO asserts, are entirely different from those given in the explanation.

In fact his resignation came after he was expelled from the LC and recalled from his post as director of the Vinarstvo [wine industry] basic organization of associated labor of the Orahovac Business Organization, for being weighed down by nationalism and non self-managing behavior. It is difficult, the paper says, to list Behdet Spahiu's sins, sins to which individuals in Orahovac have been pointing 10 and more years ago. But someone has been "pushing" Spahiu forward, "has been lenient towards him."

Thanks to the deepened process of ideopolitical differentiation, all his sins came to light at the session of the Orahovac Municipal LC Committee Presidium a month ago. The working group of the municipal LC committee learned that Spahiu flew the Albanian flag on the eve of 28 Nov 1968 [Albanian republic day]. Vehdet Spahiu's behavior at the Hotel Park on 31 January last year has also been described as nationalistic. He called Stanislav Krstic, the driver of the Orahovac Municipal LC Committee, "a Chetnik" and his family "a bad lot." On that occasion he cast aspersions on the municipal leadership and called some provincial officials demagogues. Spahiu did not shrink from asking in a coffeehouse what the initials on the wine bottle "Kosovski Rizling" mean. He even insisted that all those present state the real meaning of the initials "K.R." Furthermore, his arrival at the new year celebration last year at the Hotel Park had nationalistic coloring -- he came with a white Albanian cap.

Vehdet Spahiu used his 1 year as director of the Vinarstvo basic organization of associated labour to employ his relatives and friends, people who already had jobs. By his "decree" 7 people were employed last year, and 3 months earlier as many as 15 bypassed the laid down conditions and attitudes of the self-managing interest community for employment. On the other hand, he ignored the recommendations of the sociopolitical organizations of the municipality on the employment of returnees -- Serbs and Montenegrins. Why and to what end, he knows best.

JEDINSTVO notes and states that the "authority" of this delegate and director is best illustrated by the fact that all members of the party organization and of the collective's workers' council voted for his expulsion from the LC and recall from his post. It is also said that Spahiu was punished for disturbing public order and peace and that all this was known before his candidacy for delegate but that the municipal leadership either had no courage or did not want to oppose this proposal with the force of arguments. In describing Spahiu's election as delegate of the Yugoslav Assembly as a pure political mistake, JEDINSTVO notes that someone should bear the responsibility for this.

SAWPY PRESIDUM DISCUSSES INFLATION CRISIS

LD161921 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 16 Jul (TANJUG) -- The latest invasion of prices, which do not even approximately stay within the agreed-on frameworks, has seriously shaken the stabilization policy and the Socialist Alliance should be very seriously concerned about this problem. If our largest political organization proves to be weak, it will have to submit itself to administrative solutions. This was stressed at the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium today, which discussed the course of the preparations or the meeting of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance convened for 23 July.

Making an assessment about the situation in the very complex price sector, Sinisa Korica, federal secretary for market and general economic affairs, stressed that now, while inflation is more rapidly growing, a large section of the population is threatened. All this is happening while the majority of the prices are determined by organizations of associated labor.

It would not be advisable, however, to take administrative measures once again and thus "freeze" prices. Instead, the agreed-on policy for this year should be consistently respected. Korica then went on to stress that the prices in the first 6 months increased by 16.6 percent, compared with December last year and that their even more considerable increase should be expected soon. Inflation, too, is very high, and amounts now to about 56 to 57 percent. Nor have the best measures to soften the blow of new, real categories in economic life -- of interest rates, and the dinar exchange rate -- been found.

Members of the Presidium seem to have been "caught unaware" by these and similar figures, but they did not forget to stress that the forthcoming Federal Conference session, when the SAWPY's further tasks in implementing stabilization are to be established, should demonstrate greater self-criticism. Milan Rakas noted that if we want to examine this year and the last year critically, we must first say what the Socialist Alliance as a front has done and what it could have done to have certain things turn out differently.

Prices are an expression of everything that goes on in socioeconomic relations, Marjan Rozic said in summing up the debate on this issue. He advocated that all the moves made by the federation should be economic, not administrative ones. Noting that what is now happening at communities for prices is an expression of delegate relations, Rozic stressed that the Socialist Alliance, too, has failed to make enough use of its position in these institutions.

The Presidium then noted that full social support should be extended to the SFRY Assembly to continue and complete the work begun to establish the national anthem of Yugoslavia.

Zvonko Spoljar, chairman of the assembly commission, said that it has not been made clear enough to our public that attempts to acquire a new anthem have been going on since the end of the war. Since the work connected with preparing the anthem is not accompanied by adequate political action and social motivation, Spoljar stressed, this task of the SFRY Assembly is described as illegal and it is said that some individuals want to destroy the authority of our political institutions. Some statements even describe this work as a counterrevolutionary act. Neither a broad enough circle of trust nor a constructive climate to carry out this work have been created and, therefore, in his view, not many professional and artistic works in response to the applications invited for the new anthem have been received. He stressed that it would be particularly significant to involve the youth and veterans' organizations because that is where certain disagreements have arisen.

The Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference pointed out the need to clear up all disagreements and to inform the public of this. It did not agree with the writings by some media which contained one-sided as well as unacceptable theses according to which the introduction of a new anthem would mean abandoning our revolutionary tradition. The Presidium also rejected interpretations that the talks about the new anthem, as some assert, represent the desire to divert the attention of the working people from the current economic difficulties. At the same time, an invitation was directed to individuals and institutions, above all to associations of the Authors' Federation and the Composers' Federation, to commit themselves to having the best possible proposals for the new anthem submitted.

It was decided at the session that Vlado Ivkovic be elected chairman of the Coordinating Committee for Physical Culture of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, and Milan Mali, chairman of the Committee for Intranational Relations. The proposal that Milan Rakas be elected chairman of the SAWPY Federal Conference section for information and public opinion and Milan Vukos chairman of the section for culture and art were also accepted. Ilija Borovnjak was appointed chief and responsible editor of the paper VECERNJE NOVOSTI.

JOINT SESSION ON POLITICS, SECURITY IN SERBIA

LD122313 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Jul (TANJUG) -- At their joint session today (presided over by Dusan Ckrebic), the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium and the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia discussed the current political and security situation in the republic. The introductory reports were submitted by Radovan Pantovic, member of the Presidency of the Serbia Socialist Republic, and Sivorad Misic, member of the presidium of the Serbian LC Central Committee.

The official statement on the session notes that the presidium and the presidency agreed that the political and security situation in the republic is burdened by a series of problems in the field of socioeconomic relations and current economic activity. Economic trends are not sufficiently in line with the demands of economic stabilization or the established objectives of our economic policy. One of the main reasons for such a state of affairs is the still irresolute and unsynchronized analyses of the principles embodied in the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization as well as the minimal impact of the already implemented changes within our economic system. Therefore, it was stated, the focal point of the activity of all self-managing and social subjects for the rest of this year and the next should be the consistent implementation of tasks outlined in the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

This activity should mostly be directed toward solving the problems of unemployment, eliminating the causes of increasingly noticeable social differences, and direct consequences of the fall in living standards, especially of the social categories with low personal income.

Our socioeconomic and political development has so far shown, it was said at the session, that the economic and other kinds of difficulties that we are experiencing, are, as a rule, being used as an excuse for the increased activity of internal and external enemies and their joint action with the aim of endangering our constitutional system. This is being manifested in the actions by individuals or groups from antiself-management, nationalistic, anarcholiberalistic, and other hostile positions. However, it was stressed, opposition and hostile groups exert no influence and have found no base within the working class or peasantry and the majority of our intelligentsia does not lend any support to these groups.

Hostile activities should not be overestimated and one should not look for an enemy behind every word of criticism directed at the state and problems of our society, our work, and practice. On the contrary, any initiative or proposals for dialogue from the positions of socialist self-management should be given support and encouragement. However, any individual who comes into conflict with the constitutional and legal regulations and acts against the vital interests of our society should be prepared to face resolute reaction in line with the norms of our sociopolitical system.

At this juncture, for the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the country as a whole, nationalism is, objectively, the most dangerous form of hostile activity. In recent times it has been on the increase and is having negative impact on the political and security situation in the republic and further afield. Hostile forces are aware of the fact that intranational relations are crucial for the unity and stability of the Yugoslav community and precisely for this reason are directing their attacks at these values of our society.

Very often, technocratic, bureaucratic-dogmatic, liberalistic, clerical-nationalistic and other anti-self-management, and hostile groupings also act from nationalistic positions. Any activity from the positions of nationalism and its manifestations are equally dangerous, regardless of what nationalism is involved and therefore it should be opposed with any means available.

Further stabilization of the security situation in Kosovo, it was emphasized at the session, is of exceptional importance in creating a stable political and security situation both in the republic and in the country as a whole. It is indisputable that results have been achieved in this sphere and that more favorable socioeconomic and political conditions necessary to more swiftly overcome existing difficulties are being created. At the same time, it was stated, Albanian nationalists and irredentists continue with their activity and their attempts to create, through their actions, political and security instability in the province. Even more efficient implementation of the adopted stands and conclusions should create conditions that would make a more rapid solution of these problems possible and that would halt the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins.

An increase in economic crimes, various attacks on social property, violations of laws and the rights of working people and citizens require considerably increased activity on the part of all the subjects and forces and competent state and self-managing organs, since these phenomena are causing public discontent.

The session also raised the questions of why the adopted stands of the LC are being implemented so slowly? What is blunting the keen edge of the ideological struggle, which should be constant and long-term and not short-lived? Where lie the resistance and obstacles to the more efficient and organized action by our Marxist criticism and more resolute differentiation with regard to all that is contrary to our system of self-management and threatens it? It was stressed that in this connection it is not enough merely to repeat our views on opportunism, inconsistency, and indolence or on attitudes that underestimate our ideopolitical struggle. The LC has the resources, knowledge, and capability to take up successfully the struggle against all those who question or devalue the achievements of our revolution and all that we have achieved so far. In this context, it is necessary to expose hostile ideas and messages which under the mask of democratic dialogue are being voiced from some public speaking platforms.

For a political action to be successful it is necessary to fully inform the working people and citizens about all the problems, difficulties and measures that are being taken. In this way, the statement goes on to say, we shall most effectively prevent all sorts of misinformation which often circulates in the absence of correct and prompt information.

The complexity and seriousness of our economic as well as other social problems, according to the two bodies, require considerably wider, more organized, and synchronized ideological and sociopolitical activity, and a considerably higher sense of social and personal responsibility in the implementation of the adopted programs and decisions. The debate which started at the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee enables all organized socialist forces in the republic to become more active and involved.